The Weather
Today—Clearing and cooler, with highest temperature about 60 degrees. Much cooler in the evening. Yesterday—High, 78; low, 54.

The Washington Post

News Every Hour On the Hour
Direct from our News Room at The Washington Post
WINX
1340 on Your Dial

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Truman Reveals Meat Plan Tomorrow

D. C. to Vote With Rest Of Nation on November 5

Plebiscite to Test Stand on Home Rule, Representative and President Ballot

By Gerald G. Gross
Post Reporter

Washingtonians will go to the polls to vote on Tuesday, November 5, along with the rest of the Nation.

For the first time in three quarters of a century, they will have the opportunity to cast ballots at the same time enfranchised citizens in other parts of the country are fulfilling the democratic process.

A city-wide plebiscite to ascertain residents' views on two questions of paramount importance—whether they want home rule and whether they want the right to vote for President and District Representatives in Congress—will be held on election day.

The Board of Trade is sponsoring the straw vote, plans for which were announced last night by its president, Joseph C. McGarraghy.

The ballot will bear two questions, each to be answered with a "yes" or "no." They are:

Do you want the right to vote for officials of your own city government in the District of Columbia?

Do you want the right to vote for President of the United States and for members of Congress from the District of Columbia?

All persons now living in Washington and who are 21 years of age or more will be eligible to cast ballots. Voting places will be announced later.

Use of the schools will be sought. School children will probably get a holiday to clear the way for the balloting.

Plans are being made for an all-out civic effect during the three and a half weeks remaining to "get out the vote." Torch light parades and civic rallies are in the cards.

The ballots, to be cast in voting booths to be set up in public schools throughout the Capital, won't elect anyone to office. They won't settel any political issues and they will have no official or legal status.

What the votes will do is put Washingtonians on record either for continuance of the present form of government or in favor of a change that would give them same control over their municipal destiny that other cities have. In addition, the plebiscite will reveal their feeling on national representation and Presidential elections.

"For nearly half a century," said McGarraghy, "the Board of Trade has been in the forefront of organizations urging the Congress to grant to the people of the District of Columbia the right to vote for President and members of Congress.

As Public Service

"We are undertaknig this plebiscite on November 5 as a public service. It is an effort to test public opinion on national representation and local suffrage after an interval of more than eight years. The population of the District has increased by approximately 300,000 since the spring of 1938 when our residents last went to the polls.

"We hope that when the District of Columbia ballots are count-

See VOTE, Page 5, Column 3.

2 Firms Sign; Some Trucks Start Delivery

First signs of a break in Washington's strike-bound beer industry came yesterday when trucks of two local distributors began making deliveries.

Trucks of the Premium Distributing Co., 2145 Queens Chapel rd. ne., and the Franks Distributing Agency, 121 L st. ne., were rolling under terms of a new wage contract, Thomas A. Caton, union business agent, said were signed with the agencies.

Washington's rapidly thinning beer supplies, however, were still decreasing as negotiations betwen the union and 28 other beer firms remained standstill.

Caton sair offices of the Beer and Soda Water Drivers and Helpers Local, 67, AFL, would remain open at any time the employers desire to continue negotiations, broken off Friday night.

He asserted the contract with Premium and Franks meets the union's original demand for an increase from present $25 per week base pay and 7 cents per case commission to $35 per week and 12 cents per case commission. The new agreement extends to April 1, 1947.

Officials of the lone brewery affected in Washington, the Christian Heurich Brewing Co., and the distributors have offered $30 per

See BREWERY, Page 3, Column 1.

Put in Plug for Union

Operators Void Distance Calls From Hotel Switchboards

Sympathy Move For Strikers Hits At Communications

Union telephone operators yesterday clamped an embargo on long distance service for all Washington hotels in a sympathy move for striking employes of 18 of the Capital's finest hostelries.

The strike of some 500 service workers went into its second day at 2 p. m. yesterday, leaving thousands of guests making their own beds and foraging outside for food and drink.

Scores of high Government officials, dignitaries and diplomats and their families who maintain hotel residences renewed acquaintance with humdrum household chores and hotels struggled along with makeshift help. Only guests who were ill were being served food.

The telephone action, ordered by Mrs. Mary Gannon, president of the telephone operators' union, halted the incoming and outgoing long-distance service of all hotels through hotel switchboards. Guests, however, can dial long distance and get service on their room phones.

By last night, the Federal Communications Commission indicated it was getting full information on the situation. The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. "deplored" the union action and said it was "not clear as to the legal responsibility of the union.

"The company," a spokesman said, "has not authorized or agreed

See HOTELS, Page 5, Column 8.

Post Staff Photo
SENATOR RICHARD RUSSELL
Georgian carries his bags

D. C. Resident Among 3 Dead In Ship Blaze

Stockholm, Oct. 12 (U.P.)—Lifeboats of the rescue ship Stavanger Fjord, fighting through cold, white-capped waves, late today finished transferring the surviving nine passengers of the cargo-passenger ship Kristina Thorden, nearly gutted by fire while caught in a North Atlantic storm 1585 miles off Norway.

The Stavanger Fjord radioed that three passengers were dead, including a Washington resident. Two of the nine who survived and the purser were in serious condition. The Thorden Shipping Co., which owns the Kristina, announced that rescue operations had been "completed."

Thus it appeared that, with the exception of the purser, the crew was remaining on board to wait for a tow. Most or all of the total crew of 33 were believed to have been burned to some extent in fighting the fire.

The purser and injured passengers were being treated aboard the Stavanger Fjord. A physician and a nurse had been put aboard the 3889-ton vessel early today, and they treated injured crew members.

Because of the wild seas, the res-

See VESSEL, Page 6, Column 2.

Hull's Condition Still Improving

The condition of Cordell Hull, ailing 75-year-old statesman, continued yesterday to show gradual improvement, the Navy Medical Center reported.

Hull suffered a stroke two weeks ago while at the hospital for a medical checkup.

A 4 p. m. EST hospital bulletin today said:

"Mr. Hull has continued to show gradual improvement. He has rested well during the day."

Pilot's Flight To Ill Son Led To Death of 5

A District father's anxiety over his sick son led to the crash of an Army B-25 which plowed into a hillside at Franconia, Va., Friday night, killing him, his brother and three others.

The two-motored Army bomber crashed in heavy brush about 25 minutes after an Eastern Air Lines DC-4 crashed just 8 miles away, near Groveton. Twenty-six persons escaped in the latter accident.

The dead in the B-25 crash, according to the Army, were:

Maj. Edward G. Millar, 28, of 337 9th st. se., former B-29 pilot who spent 5½ months in a Japanese prison camp during the war, pilot of the B-25.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles M Millar, 38, of 2440 16th st. nw., former White House Secret Service man and Pacific war veteran, who was on the plane with his brother "just for the ride."

Sergt. Galt M. Nichols, 31, graduate of Western High School here, whose sister, Mrs. Nannie Doe, lives at 4453 Warren st. Nichols, a veteran of European air action stationed at Andrews Field, was crew chief of the B-25; his wife and 3-year-old son live at Winter Haven, Fla.

First Lieut. Carl F. Moulton, copilot of the B-25, stationed at Andrews Field here as a member of the statistical control section, Strategic Air Forces Headquarters. Lt. Moulton is said to have been a Japanese prisoner with Major Millar. His wife lives in Oregon.

Private Richard F. Carter of Camp Lee, Va., who apparently hitchhiked a ride aboard the stricken plane when it took off from Richmond. Carter's home is in Chicago.

According to Mrs. Catherine Millar, wife of Lieuutenant Commander Millar, Major Millar phoned from Richmond at 9 a. m. Friday night and his wife told him their 8-year-old son had to be sent to the hospital as an aftermath of a tonsillectomy. Major Millar then apparently decided to fly here, his sister-in-law said, despite bad weatheer as he was "qualified for instrument flying."

Friday night, in an earlier note

See CRASH, Page 5, Column 2.

300 Million in Reparations

U. S. Defeated in Attempt To Cut Hungary's War Bill

Paris, Oct. 12 (U.P.)—The United States tonight went down to an overwhelming defeat in its last-minute attempt to cut Hungary's reparations bill to Russia, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia from 300 million dollars to 200 million dollars.

Paris, Oct. 12 (A.P.)—The United States unleashed a last-minute drive at the Peace Conference tonight to slash one third off the 300 million dollar reparations bill submitted to Hungary by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Willard Thorp, U. S. State Department economic expert, appealing for the reduction in order to keep Hungary from "economic disintegration," spoke just before the delegates of the 21 nations began to vote on final approval of the Hungarian treaty, fourth and next to last treaty to be passed upon by the conference.

A member of the secretariat announced that the conference, now ending its eleventh week, would conclude with three sessions on Monday to complete the Finnish treaty and a final meeting on Tuesday morning. French Premier Georges Bidault will be chairman. There will be no Sunday session.

Thorp also led the campaign to reduce Hungarian reparations in the conference's Balkan Economic Commission. A member of the American delegation said a similar effort would be made on Monday to reduce repeations Russia has demanded of Finland.

Thorp was one of the final speak-

See CONFER, Page 6, Column 2.

Navy Drops 21-6 Tilt To Duke

Clark Races 55 Yards to Tally; Hawkins Scores Lone Tar Marker

By Al Costello
Post Reporter

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—Navy played the part of a perfect host for Duke here today.

The Middies not only loaned their extra white jerseys to the Blue Devils from Durham but also threw in five untimely fumbles as the Wallace Wademen registered their first victory of the season, 21-6, before 38,704.

It was the second straight major loss for the Tars, who have only a 7-0 victory over Villanova in their three starts to date. Duke, which had lost to N. C. State, 13-6 and to Tennessee, 12-7, looked the part of a much better ball club than their seasonal record would indicate.

In Veteran George Clark, the Devils produced a breakaway runner who supplied an early spark that set off the Devils into their biggest scoring spree of the season.

Only three and one-half minutes of the ball game had elapsed when Clark got his hands on a Navy punt 55 yards away from touchdown territory. With two desperate wrenches he had shaken off two would-be Tar tacklers who had him stopped in his tracks. And with a burst of speed plus a timely block by an unidentified Blue Devil, he crossed the Navy goal line 20 yards beyond the nearest Middie.

Clark was sounding the keynote of what was to come. Duke's general superiority in returning punts and kickoffs was to be the difference. Also its alertness in recovering three Navy bobbles.

The Middie line, headed by some stalwart play on the parts of Clyde Scott, Dick Shinshak, Art Markel, Scott Emerson, Bob Hunt and Capt. Lee Bramlett, outplayed the good, big Duke line. The Middies rolled up 192 yards against only 100 for the Devils. The discrepancy in yardage goes to the credit of the Tar forwards who, except for one lapse, were in Duke's backfield most of the afternoon.

Clark, the outstanding back on the field, was aided and abetted considerably by Lee Long, a 196-pound crashing fullback, who scored Duke's other two touch-

See NAVY, Page 9, Column 6.

Ex-Communist Editor To Broadcast Today

Detroit, Oct. 12 (U.P.)—Former Communist editor Louis F. Budenz will end tomorrow the year of silence imposed upon him when he renounced the Community Party to rejoined the Roman Catholic Church.

Former managing editor of the official Communist newspaper the Daily Worker, he will speak on "The Threat of Communism in the United States" over radio station WJR at 12:30 p. m. (EST), tomorrow.

Beloved By Ranks

Stilwell Succumbs to Ailment Laid to Burma Jungle Service

'Vinegar Joe,' Game To Last, Disdains Special Comforts

San Francisco, Oct. 12 (U.P.)—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the acid-tongued and famous "Vinegar Joe" of the China-Burma-India theater and a fighter in two world wars, died today of an incurable ailment of the liver.

The 63-year-old soldier was commanding general of the Sixth Army at the time of his death.

He died in an ordinary ward at Letterman General Hospital — scorning special comforts and special privileges to the last as he had ignored personal safety in jungles of Burma.

Stilwell entered the hospital September 3 for a routine check-up of the liver condition, believed contacted in Burma. Five days later Army surgeons performed a major abdominal operation. Noted for his stamina and courage, he rallied strongly until Wednesday, when he suffered a relapse.

He weakened steadily and death came at 12:48 p. m. (3:48 p. m., EST) today.

At his bedside when the General died in his sleep were his son, Col. Joseph W. Stilwell, jr., and his Army physician.

His widow, the former Winifred Alison Smith, of Syracuse, N. Y., asked the all persons wishing to send flowers should send them not to the Stilwells but to patients at their nearest Army hospital.

"It would have been what the General wanted," she said.

One of the Nation's outstand-

See STILWELL, Page 5, Column 1.

GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL
Jungle warrior dies at 63

The Duke Steps Out . . .

HEADED FOR PAY DIRT—Duke fullback Leo Long (35) goes through Navy's forward wall for a second quarter touchdown, putting the Blue Devils ahead of the Middies, 14 to 6. Bob Gantt (80) leads the way. Duke scuttled the Navy, 21 to 6, in the game at Baltimore

Doc to the Rescue

Late Score by Blanchard Saves Army From Michigan, 20-13

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 12—By the narrowest winning margin of any of its 22 consecutive victories, Army's football team scraped past Michigan, 20 to 13, today and was happy to hear the final gun that made it official.

Before a continually roaring crowd of 85,938 fans, who rimmed the big sunken pit of Ann Arbor's stadium, Michigan shot for the football jackpot today—an upset of Army, or a tie—and just missed.

Threatened with its first defeat in three seasons, by a Michigan team that scored first and later tied the game at 13-13, Army shot big Doc Blanchard loose for a fourth-period touchdown that won the contest.

A minute from the finish, though, there was some doubt that Army's 7-point lead would stand up, with the Wolverines pounding back to gain a first down on Army's 10. But two penalties set Michigan back and the drive came to end on Herschel Fusion's interception of a Wolverine pass.

Glenn Davis, with a scintillating 58-yard touchdown sprint through Michigan's middle, and a spectacular pass to Bob Folsom, kept West Point in the ball game for three periods, and then big Blanchard spearheaded a decisive 76-yard march in the final quarter.

Army drove to its winning touchdown at the outset of the last quarter with a Davis-to-Blanchard pass eating up a 25-yard chunk that carried the Cadets to midfield. Army trickery helped to get the Cadets a first down on the Michigan 18. On a fourth down Blanchard suddenly appeared in a passing role and pitched to Hank Foldberg for the first down.

From that point Blanchard scored in two plays, taking a pass from Davis to the Michigan 7 and then swinging around the short side at left end for the touchdown.

Until that touchdown, Fritz Crisler's Michigans were matching Army deep power for deep power, and showing an edge, too, in the battle of lines. Blanchard was held to a total of 46 yards gained in 14 tries with the ball.

Michigan backs, swinging out of Crisler's single-wing formations

See ARMY, Page 8, Column 4.

U. S. Asks Russia For Settlement Of Lend-Lease

The United States has sent a note to Moscow requesting Russia to wind up its 11-billion dollar lend-lease account, informed Government officials disclosed last night.

Russia was asked to send a financial mission to Washington to begin discussions as soon as convenient.

The American note was reported these officials said, to have been sent several weeks ago, but no reply has been received.

The United States furnished Russia $11,141,000,000 in lend lease as of December 31, 1945. Russia's reverse lend lease contributions for the same period totalled $2,213,000.

Berlin's Power Failure Becomes Political Issue

BBerlin, Oct. 12 (A.P.)—To the embarrassment of the Russians, Berlin's municipal power plants has encountered a partial breakdown resulting in power being shut off several hours daily.

This is election month in Berlin, and since no one ever won a voter's favor by dousing his lights at dinnertime, the issue has become a political football.

The plant is in the Russian zone of the city. The Social Democrats charge that the Russians are to blame for the breakdown "because they dismantled too many generators for repatriation." The Soviet-sponsored Socialist Unity Party retorts that the trouble is "too many Social Democrats" on the power works board of directors and that "necessary coal and steel are not being delivered from the western zones."

North Carolina Overwhelms Terps, 33-0

Tarheels Complete Masters of Maryland From Start to Finish

By Bill Burnett
Post Reporter

Chapel Hill, N. C., Oct. 12.—Maryland University took another sound drubbing today, losing to North Carolina University's powerful eleven by 33-0.

A week ago, Maryland was soundly spanked by little Richmond University, 27-7.

North Carolina wasted little time scoring in the first period. A pass, Britt to Sparger, gave the Tarheels a first down on Maryland's 13 and Grow went over on a reverse on the next play.

Capitalizing on Maryland's miscues, North Carolina went on to score in every period before 13,000 fans on a rain-drenched field.

One of the best runs of the day was made by the Tarheels' Jim Camp, a substitute, who fooled Maryland on a reverse, going 52 yards for a touchdown.

Florida Governor Calls Hurricane Escape Miracle

Miami, Fla., Oct. 12 (A.P.)—Gov. Millard Caldwell said Florida's escape from damage in last week's hurricane was "miraculous," and disclosed that he had investigated the "ghost" storm.

"My inquiry showed that it was one of the most severe hurricanes ever to approach the Florida coast, and that it did something no hurricane has ever done before," said the State's chief executive.

"It was aimed at that section of Florida (the Tampa west coast area) where it could have created economic damage equaling a catastrophe, but when it reached the coast, the winds lifted off the surface of the earth.

"I would like to develop a system for all hurricanes to behave that way."

France, Britain To Abolish Visas

Paris, Oct. 12 (U.P.)—The foreign office announced today the French government has accepted a British proposal to abolish entry visas between the two countries.

Steps putting the agreement relaxing travel restrictions into effect will be taken in the near future, it was announced. The French first suggested the abolition.

Succeeds James Reilly

Truman Appoints Lauderdale, People's Counsel, to PUC Job

James W. Lauderdale, 1424 Webster st. nw., Peoples Counsel for the District since 1944, was nominated to the District's Public Utilities Commission yesterday by President Truman.

If confirmed by the Senate, Lauderdale will succeed James Francis Reilly, who resigned from the three-member commission a year ago. The term expires June 30, 1947. Salary is set at $8225 including the authorized increase.

Lauderdale

Lauderdale has been mentioned for the position ever since Reilly resigned. Informed by The Post of the appointment yesterday, he said:

"I certainly appreciate the confidence President Truman has shown in me. I am delighted as I am very much interested in the work."

Lauderdale, 41, is a native of Washington. He attended local schools and graduated from National University Law School. After a time in the real estate business and later three years of private practice, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel in 1934.

He served in that capacity until he was named People's Counsel by President Roosevelt in March, 1944, on the recommendation of the District Commissioners, the Attorney General, the District Bar Association and several legislators.

In this post, he has represented

See APPOINT, Page 5, Column 8.

Indecision On Solution Still Hinted By Intimates

President Likely To Discuss Whole Inflation Picture In Radio Report

By John W. Ball
Post Reporter

President Truman will reveal tomorrow night how has Administration plans to put meat back into the American diet.

The White House at noon yesterday announced that the Chief Executive would speak for 15 minutes over the radio at 10 p. m. Monday. The announcement came na hour after the White House had flatly denied plans for a radio speech—repeating a denial that had been constant from Press Secretary Ross' office since early Friday afternoon.

The President will discuss the "stabilization program," Ross said in making the announcement. This presumably meant that the talk would involve wage stabilization as well as meat, and perhaps the entire plan of battle against inflation.

Intimates In Doubt

The disagreement among presidential advisers as to the position the President contemplates taking gave rise to a belief last night that Mr. Truman was still not entirely convniced of what would be best.

One important administration official was confident that the President would recommend full decontrol. More thought otherwise.

At any rate, there will be no more White House statements concerning the question until after the President's radio appearance, Ross promised.

Another and larger group of so-called insiders opined that Mr. Truman was leaning towards modification of the present meat program. This might involve higher ceilings, or a new trial of the certificate plan used in the famine relief program last spring too buy wheat.

Truman Dissatisfied

This plan guaranteed farmers demegaee aktreafee the the ethe livering products to market against loss in case of a future rise in prices. But another source declared that the President was dissatified with the results of that plan when it was used last spring.

While the experts were guessing what was in the President's mind, officials at the Department of Agriculture spent Saturday studying the OPA Meat Industry Advisory Committee's petition for decontrol of livestock.

One aide to Secretary Anderson insisted the Secretary had not reached any decision on the petition—a decision the law places solely on him. Other Administration leaders agreed, however, that Anderso's decision would parallel Mr. Truman's plan.

There was no question but that the issue was a hot potato that all his assistants were leaving entirely to the President to handle. Nobody was willing to be quoted in any way. Secretary Anderson dodged newsmen all day, and OPA Chief Porter, in his weekly radio talk, usually free with discussions of "steaks or stability," also warily left the subject alone.

While the Nation was looking at the meat question another prob-

See MEAT, Page 3, Column 2.

Two Rescued As High Winds Capsize Boats

Harbor police rescued two Washington men from capsized sailboats in the Washington Channel yesterday as a fast-moving cold front hit the city, bringing with it torrential rains and high winds. Trees were uprooted and electric wires blown down.

The storm brought a temperature drop of 20 degrees in 40 minutes, the Weather Bureau reported.

The forecaster predicted clear but "quite chilly" weather for Washington today with possibility of frost tonight.

Rescued from the Washington Channel at the height of the squall yesterday was Phelps Hunt, 20, of 3071 Wilson la., whose 11-foot sailboat was capsized in the choppy waters.

He was picked up by Police Boat No. 4 shortly after Police Boat No. 3 rescued Lewis H. Lechson, 19, of 6706 46th st., Chevy Chase, whose sailboat also capsized.

Metropolitan Police reported half a dozen trees down in the city, one of which bounced off an unoccupied automobile in front of 3069 Cleveland ave. nw.

The rain and accompanying thunderstorms chased the sun from the sky here at 4:40 p. m., the Weather Bureau said.

Steady winds at 35 miles per hour were measured, with gusts

See WEATHER, Page 4, Column 1.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Retirement System And What It Means

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of five columns on the Civil Service retirement system which were prepared in cooperation with the commission. The hundreds of questions asked by Federal employes about the system will be answered in these articles. JERRY KLUTTZ.

Scores of Federal workers have written to this column inquiring about that retirement arrangement which the Civil Service Commission calls the "separation-annuity." The following type of question frequently arises: "I have almost five years' service in the Government, but I expect to be dropped in a reduction in force soon. I am wondering what to do about the 5 per cent of my pay I have been putting into the retirement fund. Should I leave the Government entirely and ask for a refund now, or should I try to get a transfer so as to complete my five years and qualify for an annuity?"

Such questions usually come from people who do not plan on Civil Service as a career, but who, having put in a number of years in Government war assignments, are doubtful about staying in long enough to get over that five-year "hump" they have heard about.

I have asked the commission's Retirement Division to come forth with a simple illustration to show the effects of both continuing work, and of leaving the service and requesting refund. Here it is:

"Using as an example a 20-year-old man who was appointed on February 1, 1942, to a position paying $2000 a year. He continues to serve at that salary for, say, four years and 11 months before being dropped. He will be entitled to $532 in the form of a refund.

However, if this same employe gets another Federal job under the scope of the Retirement Act, completes his five years and is then dropped, he will earn an annuity of $157 a year payable from the time he is 55 for the rest of his life."

Inasmuch as the actuary's life expectancy table shows that, at 55, this person has a good chance of living another 19 to 20 years, it seems a worthwhile thing to finish out the five years and take advantage of the investment.

So long as the deductions for the service are made, and the Government provides the interest and the additional amount it contributes to form the annuity, the employe cannot lose. The return, to be true, comes in small packages and may be a long time hence, but from a common sense and good business standpoint, the employe stands to come out ahead every time.

Gripes About Refunds

In connection with this business of completing five years' service, we hear frequent gripes from employes who, having served that long, come up against the rule prohibiting them from getting a refund of money in their retirement accounts. The case of Mrs. H., formerly employed in Treasury for five and one-half years, is typical. She writes: "I have about $400 to my credit in the Civil Service retirement system, but they tell me that because I have worked five years for the Government I have to leave all my money in the fund except that which was deposited before January 24, 1942. People who don't complete five years' service can get a refund if they want it; why can't those who work a little longer get their money out?"

The obvious answer that the Civil Service Commission is merely complying with the law on the matter when it retains the deductions after that 1942 date.

This money remains in the fund, drawing 3% interest until retirement age is reached. Then it comes back in the form of an annuity including the Government's contribution. What appears to be behind the law is an effort to provide some form of old age benefit for government workers to offset the loss they might otherwise realize by not having been contributing to old age insurance under the Social Security Act, which act does not cover Federal workers. The law has to set some time period after which the money stays in the fund, and 5 years was decided upon in the legislation. Sometimes a person doesn't realize that he has completed 5 years Federal service. The Retirement Act provides that active military service, civil service for which deductions were made, plus service for which deductions were not made, all have to be counted.

Speaking of refunds, there was, until recently, a period of a year or so during which thousands of former Federal civil servants who wrote to the Civil Service Commission asking for their retirement money, had to wait months for their checks. This situation has been cleared up and the retirement division is in a position to offer three weeks' service on any ordinary refund claim. What happened was that following VJ-Day, there was a general exodus of Government workers who had accepted war-service jobs during the fight and who wanted to quit or to let reduction-in-force action take its course, and go back home. So many claims came in so suddenly that the commission, already short on personnel and space, was swamped with correspondence and refund requests.

You may be surprised to learn that at the height of the tie-up this past March, the Retirement Division had 300,000 claims on hand to process. During the fiscal year just ended, the division cleared up more than 1½ million refunds, with 182,000 of these processed in June alone. It took a lot of additional employes, plus much overtime, and a fight for special funds to get the job done, but now, Warren B. Irons, Retirement Chief, says, "The battle of the refunds has been won."

Two things to remember about your retirement deductions if you have less than five years' service and do not intend to make the Government your career:

1. If you serve less than five years you should request refund of the money in your account—it does not draw interest, nor does the Government add anything more to it after you get out;

2. If you resign with less than five years' service, the $1 a month tontine will be retained in the fund, but if you are dropped in a reduction-in-force, you will get back all your money—in both instances, however, you are entitled to the 4 per cent interest your deductions earned if you have served more than a year.

Loudoun Clubs To Hear Talk On Citizenship

Leesburg, Va., Oct. 12 (Spl.).—A feature of the annual Achievement Day program of the Loudoun County home demonstration clubs on October 16 at the Leesburg High School Auditorium, will be a talk by Mrs. Helendeen Dodderidge of Washington. Her subject will be "Women and World Citizenship." Another feature will be a fashion review of other years, sponsored and participated in by home demonstration members for mall sections of the county.

Mrs. C. M. Hoge, Lincoln, County Home Demonstration Committee, chairman, will preside over the morning session, which will include a round table discussion of 1946 club activities with a summary of work by the home demonstration agent. Mrs. G. Wilmot Townshend, Bluemont, will give an account of her recent trip to the State Federation meeting held in Blacksburg.

After a lapse of several years, due to war conditions, the Virginia Corresponding Meeting, an association of Old School Baptists in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, will resume its annual meetings on October 16, 17 and 18, with the Mount Zion Church, near Aldie. The session will open at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning with an introductory sermon followed by organization for business.

Letters form the churches composing the meeting will be read, and messengers from other associations and churches with which this meeting corresponds will be received. Busines sessions will be followed by the preaching of the Gospel during the three days of the meeting. It is expected that ministers will be present from North Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia.

Boy Scout activities for the fall and winter months in Leesburg were planned at a recent meeting of the scout committee here. Members of the committee present were Arthur H. Fulton, jr., chairman; C. W. Fiske, John W. Clemens, E. B. White and the Rev. J. Shenton Lodge. The first regular meeting of the scout troop will be held at 7:30 o'clock, October 18, in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building. Thomas S. Graves is Scout Master.

Flower Show Chairmen

Miss Mary Metzger, chairman of the Leesburg Garden Club's Chrysanthemum Show and Plant Sale, which will be held October 18, in the Parish House, has announced the following committee chairmen: Eneries, Mrs. T. Frank Osburn; ribbons, Miss Ellen Metzger; plant sale, Mrs. H. H. Trundle; refreshments, Mrs. Harry P. Gibson, and admissions, Mrs. Frank E. Saunders. The affair will benefit the School Prize Fund.

The Steering Committee for the Loudoun County Artificial Breeding Association has arranged a public meeting at 8 p. m., October 17, in the Purcellville School Auditorium. Floyd J. Arnold, Extension Dairyman, University of Maryland, and the secretary of the Maryland Artificial Breeding Association, will be present to discuss the operation of the program in Maryland. G. C. Graf, assistant extension dairyman at V. P. I., will also attend.

Rev. Ira Hudgins of Washington, who has just returned from service in the Navy where he served as a chaplain, will be the guest pastor at the Leesburg Baptist Church tomorrow morning.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Oct. 12 (AP) (USDA).—HOGS—Salable receipts, 100 (estimated); total not given; market nominally steady; compared with week ago all weights and classes steady; top, 16.25, the ceiling.

CATTLE—Salable receipts, 500 (estimated); total not given; compared week ago, with receipts slightly larger; only scattered good and choice steers and yearlings steady; buyers more selective and fewer good grades sold at top prices; about 40 loads at ceiling; all other grades after selling off, closed active; bulk, 17.00@19.50, with cutters common and medium grades, 12.00@14.50; most slaughter steers went on Eastern account; also only toppy heifers held steady like best steers available, all others 50 off; most medium to good heifers, 15.50@19.50, but several loads good to choice offerings 20.25; beef cows dragged at unevenly lower prices early, but finished active, steady; canners and cutters strong; bulls steady; vealers firm at 19.00 down; best cows and stocker and feeder steers of Western origin predominated in receipts; slightly larger supply short-fed steers, however, from nearby feedlots; best Western grass steers on slaughter account, 20.00; Wisconsin weighty grass steers to 20.10; range cowtype heifers to 18.50; bulk good offerings, 16.00@17.00; most good range cows, 14.50@15.50; cutters 9.00 down; few dairy bred bulls above 13.00 at close; stock cattle active early in week, closed slow but steady, with bulk 15.25@16.50; strictly choice yearlings as well as weighty feeders to 19.00; common to medium kinds also wanted at 13.50@14.50.

SHEEP—Compared week ago last week: Receipts slightly smaller than last week; broad slaughter lamb outlet to small local killers and order buyers; slaughter lambs 50 higher; shorn yearlings steady to 25 higher; shorn slaughter ewes advanced 25 to mostly 50; week's top and closing bulk good and choice native slaughter lambs, 20.50; Western lambs 23.00; bulk good and choice for week, 20.00@20.25; good grade lambs, 19.00@19.75; load 87-lb. shortfeds carrying medium and 20.25; common throwouts down to 12.50; deck good and choice 72-lb. clipped lambs, 18.50; deck mainly good, 17.50; good to choice shorn yearlings, No. 1 to fall shorn pelts, 16.00@17.00; two 76-lb. cull comeback yearlings, 13.00 to feeder buyer; good and choice native and Western shorn slaughter ewes, 10.00@10.50; common to medium, 8.00@9.50; culls down to 7.50.

Hood College Holds Campus Day Festivities

MEMBERS of the senior class of Hood College, Frederick Md., take the role of Robin Hood in the traditional Campus Day ceremonies which are held annually in October. Pictured above, left to right, Dorothy MacArthur, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Polly Tomlinson, Haddonfield, N. J.; Olga Will, Richmond, Va., and Elizabeth Haller, Garden City, N. Y.

Government's Normal Limits Cited by Tuck

Virginia Beach, Va., Oct. 12 (AP). Governor William M. Tuck told the Virginia Manufacturers Association today that "we are trying to keep Government in the places where it ought to be and out of places where it ought not to be."

Heading a group of State officials appearing here on a convention program entitled "Get acquainted with your State administration," Governor Tuck supported businesslike operation of Government and lauded Virginia State department heads, as chiefly responsible for the "fine government" which Virginia enjoys.

He asserted his belief in complete reliance on department heads as the way to efficient administration, and pointed out that he had made few changes since becoming Governor nine months ago.

Survey of Government

He warned, however, that the people of Virginia should not be "lulled into inactivity" and called attention to the recently named commission conducting a study of Virginia's government with a view towards improving it.

Before the Governor spoke, the manufacturers unanimously adopted a resolution commending him for his reappointment of W. H. Nickels as chairman of the Industrial Commission of Virginia.

His action followed a talk by Nickels on the work of the commission in the administration of the workman's compensation act. Citing statistics as to the growth of the acts application, the Commissioner disclosed that insured employers throughout the State totaled 18,000 in 1945.

Other State officials who spoke at the final convention session concerning the activities of their departmets were John Hopkins Hall, commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry; John Q. Rhodes, commissioner of the Unemployment Compensation Commission; Gen. James A. Anderson, State highway commissioner, and C. A. Morrissett, commissioner of the Department of Taxation.

Officers Elected

John M. Camp of the Camp Manufacturing Co., Franklin, was elected president of the VMA shortly before adjournment.

Other officers named were J. Clyde Hooker, Martinsville, Hooker-Bassett Furniture Co., first vice president; Paul E. Miller, Richmond, Tredegar Co., second vice president; Fred Pilcher, Petersburg, treasurer, and Frank G. Louthan, Richmond, secretary.

Directors elected were John B. Capron, Lynchburg; P. D. Cooper, Narrows; W. Brooks George, Richmond; E. H. Lane, Altavista; H. B. McCormac, jr., Winchester; C. H. Merriman, jr., Waynesboro; E. J. Robeson, jr., Newport News; Waldemar Wallner, Pulaski; Earl Bunting, Winchester; Paul H. Gabriel, Richmond; Forest B. Evans, Hopewell; Leroy H. Smith, Hoanoke; Basil D. Browder, Danville; Charles D. Hurt, Roanoke, and Wert Faulkner, Glasgow.

Third Army Veterans Start Organization

Organizational efforts for the Third Army Association got under way here yesterday with a luncheon meeting at the Pentagon.

Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, who succeeded the late Gen. George S. Patton jr., as Third Army commander, and former Col. Robert S. Allen presided over yesterday's meeting.

All Washington area veterans of the Third Army have been asked to communicate with Col. Robert E. Joseph, room 5-C-474, the Pentagon, telephone RE. 6700, extension 4619.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Oct. 12 (AP) (USDA).—Yesterday's quotations: Cattle—Receipts, none; fresh receipts mainly stockers and feeders intended for Monday's market; few clean-up deals cows and bulls active, steady with Thursday; medium cows, 11.50@13.00; common, 10.00@11.00; canners and cutters, 9.00@9.50; both good beef and sausage bulls 14.10 ceiling; cutter, common and medium, 10.00@13.50.

CALVES—Receipts, none. Vealers active, steady with Thursday; practical top, 18.50; mixed lots good and choice 120-230-lb. vealers, 17.50 to mainly 18.50; common and medium, 12.00@17.00; culls around 10.00; underweights down to 8.00.

HOGS—Receipts, none. Receipts extremely light; general trade active, with all interest in market; unchanged from Thursday at the ceiling; all barrows, gilts, sows and stags grading from medium to choice, one price, 16.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, none. Slaughter lambs active, steady with Thursday; practical top and popular price, 21.50; leniently sorted lots good and choice 50-110-lb. wooled lambs, 21.00 to mainly 21.50; mixed lots medium and good, 17.50@20.50; common around 15.50; lightweight culls down to 10.00; slaughter ewes scarce, active, steady; good and choice shorn slaughter ewes with No. 1 pelts, 10.00 down.

MEMBERS of the freshman class are out to make a "record" as they participate for the first time in the annual competition. Pictured above, left to right, are Sue Kamens, Cumberland, Md.; Dorothy Fischer, Baltimore; Patricia Masson, Baltimore, and Charlene Halpine, Annapolis

Prince William Clubs Elect Mrs. Champion

Manassas, Va., Oct. 12 (Spl.).—Mrs. Randall Champion, Manassas, was elected president of the Prince William County Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs at the 1947 county planning meeting held here. Other officers selected include Mrs. Joe Hale, Nokesville, vice president; Mrs. J. L. Wood, Manassas, secretary. Members of the Achievement Committee are Mrs. Amos Smith, Aden, chairman; Mrs. Hale and Mrs. A. O. Beane, Manassas; Mrs. Maude E. Wallace, State director of home demonstration work, assisted in formulating plans for the coming year's program.

A $200,000 improvement project is under way in the Chopawamsic National Capital Park in lower Prince William County. The work, being carried on under the direction of Col. A. V. Hunt, includes the construction of a large theater, a large utility area, a nature museum, observation tower, contact station, boathouse, traffic circle, a new dam and several bridges, and 13 miles of new roads. The project is expected to be completed by Christmas. The entrances t othe park on the side roads will be closed and a main entrance will be constructed on U. S. 1 between Dumfries and Triangle. The construction is being carried on by units of the Engineering Corps as a training operation. The park, which is a part of the National Capital Park system, will open to the public.

Manassas Frozen Foods, Inc., will open its office in the newly constructed locker plant on South Main st. next Tuesday to accept rentals, from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. The locker plant itself will not be in operation until the latter part of the month. The plant which is the first completely automatic one in the State, will have a capacity of 492 lockers and bulk storage space. The establishment will be managed by Frank Parrish.

The Army recruiting substation at Manassas this week announced five new enlistments in the Regular Aarmy. They are James E. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Davis, Manassas; Earle Breeden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Breeden, Manassas; Harold S. Mauck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mauck, Nokesville; Sidney E. Flickinger, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Flickinger, Nokesville, and James D. Irving, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul M. Irving of Nokesville.

The Dumfries Home Demonstration Club will meet at 10:30 a. m. next Wednesday with Mrs. Claude Ennis for a demonstration on remodeling hats and clothing. The Yorkshire home demonstration group will meet at the home of Mrs. Annie Earhart at 2 p. m. on Friday for a demonstration on remodeling clothing.

Efforts to Get Moslems In Government Fails

New Delhi, India, Oct. 11 (U.P.).—Efforts to include the powerful Moslem League in India's interim government have failed, informed sources said tonight. The league has demanded parity in cabinet posts with the All-India Congress Party.

Talks between Congress leaders, dominant group in the caretaker government, and the league, which represents millions of India's Moslems, have practically halted, these sources said.

Autopsy Set To Learn Cause Of Lamb Death

Waynesboro, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—An autopsy was scheduled today at University of Virginia Hospital to determine the cause of death of D. E. Lamb, 53, whose body was discovered Thursday afternoon in a shallow creek near the Lover's Lane vicinity 1 mile south of the Waynesboro city limits.

A verdict is not expected until Monday.

Police Chief Wade C. Drumheller, said that the body of Lamb, who had been missing from his home here since September 30, was found by his brother, Melvin A. Lamb. Chief Drumheller said a superficial examination showed that there were no external marks of violence on the body.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m., Monday.

Lamb is survived by his wife, Mrs. Etta Farrar Lamb; three sons, Lynwood F. Lamb, United States Army, now in Japan; Driver R. Lamb, of Waynesboro, and David C. Lamb, of Virginia Polytechnic Institute; a daughter, Gertrude Bell Lamb of Waynesboro; his brother and three sisters, Mrs. W. M. Coogler of Spotswood; Mrs. T. L. Coogler of Roanoke, and Mrs. Lucas Hutton of Broadway.

White House Asks Employers to Aid Disabled Get Jobs

The White House appealed yesterday for employer support of a program to provide jobs for the disabled.

John R. Steelman, President Truman's reconversion director, in a statement on the current observance of National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week, said:

"I hope that the purpose of National Employ the Physically Handicapped will be kept in mind by the Nation's employers, not for one week but for all 52 weeks in the year; and not alone today, but also when reconversion is completed and we move forward to maintain our economy in the future at full production."

He said that while thousands of the handicapped are helping with the Nation's output at shops and factories, "many more, among them disabled veterans, must still find their places in the production effort."

Stettinius Asks Patience In U. N. Behalf

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—Edward R. Stettinius, former Secretary of State and United Nations Council representative, today called for tolerance, firmness and patience in the face of complexities and difficulties confronting the U. N.

In an address prepared for the convocation exercises formally opening the 125th session of the University of Virginia, of which he is rector, Stettinius said, "The peoples of the United Nations who have banded together in the cause of human liberty will not permit their statesmen to falter now when a world of freedom and justice is within their grasp.

"Despite all doubts and ill-informed rumors, the need today is to order the United Nations engines full speed ahead on the charted course. The need is not, as some are recommending, to anchor in perilous waters while engineers debate whether to abandon ship entirely or to redesign its structure."

Stettinius recalled that he could speak from personal knowledge, having "participated actively in the formation of the United Nations," and asserted:

All Aided U. N. Creation

"I can assure you that each of the great powers entered wholeheartedly into the drafting of the Charter . . . each needs and desires the United Nations just as every other peace-loving nation of the earth needs it. Of that I am convinced.

"In spite of the heat engendered by discussion and disagreements, we must not forget that through free discussion, even if at times it be disturbing, we will settle troublesome questions with justice and with right. We must be tolerant, we must be firm, we must be patient. That was the policy followed by our great war President, Mr. Roosevelt. That policy we can put our trust in now."

Stettinius pictured the University of Virginia, as well as other universities, faced with the "supreme challenge" of training leaders for tomorrow, and called for a rededication of the institution to "the historic ideal of truth which recognizes no barrier of nation, race, or creed."

Lauds Newcomb

The university rector praised the "distinguished leadership" of President John Lloyd Newcomb, who will retire as soon after his sixty-fifth birthday, December 18, as possible, and said that five members of the board of visitors are "surveying this Nation to find the best possible qualified person to become our next president."

Stettinius, noting the part the university played during the war, said that peace had brought new problems, and declared that it "must educate youth not only to live its own life usefully, but with a sense of responsibility to the community.

"Today that community is the world," he declared, "and so the current of world thought should flow continually through the university."

Roper To Report On Wilson Hospital Tomorrow

Richmond, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).— Dr. L. J. Roper, Virginia health commissioner, will present his report on the acquisition and operation of Wodrow Wilson General Hospital, between Waynesboro and Staunton, to Governor Tuck on Monday, October 21 it was learned today.

Dr. Roper and other officials of the State Department of Health, Department of Education, Budget Bureau; Department of Correction and the United States Public Health Service, inspected the $6,500,000 Army hospital on September 11. In the meantime, a comprehensive report is under preparation for submission to the Governor.

Governor Tuck is expected to call the Woodrow Wilson Hospital study commission into session during the wek of October 21 to consider Dr. Roper's report.

The Secret Garden To Open Season At Child Museum

The Children's Museum of Washington will open its fifteenth season of the children's plays series with presentation of "The Secret Garden" at Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H sts. nw., next Saturday.

Two perrmormances will be given, one at 10:30 a. m. and the other at 2 p. m. Tickets are now on sale at $6 cents, $1.20, and $1.80, and can be obtained by writing to the Museum in care of Lisner Auditorium or by calling HObart 5928.

Plays scheduled for later presentation include: "Under the Lilacs," November 25; "Hans Brinker," December 26; "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," January 26; "Nobody's Girl," March 1, and a play to be announced later, March 29. Season tickets are available at $3.60, $6 and $9.60.

Record Peanut Crop Forecast For Virginia

Richmond, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—A record crop of peanuts is predicted for Virginia in the October crop report of the Virginia Cooperative Crop Reporting Service of the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture released today.

The service reported that yield prospects improved during September, resulting in a prospective production of 193,200,000 pounds, which the service said is 4 per cent higher than was indicated on September 1; 28 per cent higher than the small crop of 151,340,000 pounds harvested last year, and 12 per cent above the 10-year average production of 171,749,000 pounds.

Tobacco Prospects

The service reported that higher yields for flue-cured, fire-cured and sun-cured tobacco were indicated on October 1 than a month earlier. Production of flue-cured, now estimated at 125,775,000 pounds, is about 2 per cent higher than the September 1 estimate and 7 per cent higher than the previous record crop harvested last year, the service reported.

An increase of nearly 2 per cent over the September forecast is seen for corn production, which is placed at 37,359,000 bushels. However, this total is 7 per cent below the 1945 crop of 40,359,000 bushels, the crop reporting service stated.

Dry Weather Cut Yield

In the central, Eastern and Southeastern districts and in some counties in the Southwestern and Southern districts, the yield per acre is unusually good, according to the report, but in parts of the Shenadoah Valley and in a few counties in the Southwestern and Southern districts, the yield was reduced by dry weather during July and August. Frost on October 1 and 2 in the Western and Southwestern districts damaged a small acreage of late corn, which had not matured. The carry-over of old corn (1945 crop) on farms was 2,986,000 bushels, which is about 5 per cent less than a year ago.

Generally, the crop service said that weather conditions during September were excellent for harvesting crops, but too dry for late growing crops and pastures. In many sections of the western half of the State railfall was exceptionally light from mid-August to about September 20, the service reported. As a result of the dry weather, the condition of pastures, late corn and other crops deteriorated. Most sections of the State received good rains during the last week of September. Pasture conditions improved and germination of newly sown alfalfa, clover and small grains was speeded.

Jap Strike May Stop Trains

Tokyo, Oct. 11.—Railway service in northern and eastern Japan faces drastic cartailment and possible suspension if coal miners in Hokkaido continue their strike another week, Transportation Ministry officials said today. The strike, ordered yesterday by the All-Japan Coal Workers' Union, centers around the union's demand for a 50-per-cent-per-day pay raise.

Lane Names Group to Draft Amendments

Baltimore, Oct. 12 (AP).—William Preston Lane, jr., Democratic candidate for Governor, today named a 12-man committee to formulate constitutional amendments which would increase the representation of Baltimore City and heavily populated counties in Maryland's General Assembly.

William J. Walsh, former attorney general from Allegany County, was named chairman.

Seven other out-State members include James B. Wills of Charles County, State's Attorney Rex A. Taylor of Wicomico County, M. Hampton Magruder of Prince Georges County, Delegate James W. Gill of Montgomery County, Senator Joseph M. George of Queen Anne's County, and Deputy Attorney General Hall Hammond and Edward H. Burke of Baltimore County.

The four Baltimore City members of the panel are State Senators Joseph R. Byrnes and Stephen P. Campbell, former City Solicitor Charles C. G. Evans, and Reuben Oppenheimer.

Their task is to prepare constitutional amendments which would revise distribution of seats in the General Assembly to give greater representation to Baltimore City and the State's more heavily populated counties. Lane asked that the amendments be ready for the General Assembly which meets in January.

Lacy Promises To Keep Office, If Elected

Baltimore, Oct. 12 .—James J. Lacy, Democratic candidate for State comptroller said today that "if elected I will serve the full four-year term" and declared he had no intention of running for Mayor of Baltimore next spring.

His statement was released in Baltimore while he was winding up a campaign tour of the Eastern Shore with other Democratic standard bearers—Governor O'Conor, candidate for the United States Senate; William Preston Lane, jr., gubernatorial nominee, and Hall Hammond, candidate for attorney-general.

The statement said:

"If I am elected comptroller, I will serve the full four-term. I will not seek the office of mayor or any other office during my term if I am elected comptroller. I will not consider running for any other office during my incumbency."

King Farouk Forgets $1,480,000 in Hotel

Milan, Italy, Oct. 11 (U.P.).—King Farouk of Egypt today forgot $1,480,000 in British pounds sterling in his hotel room here.

Returning from Switzerland to Egypt, Farouk stayed overnight in Milan incognito. Just before his plane took off a hotel porter rushed up with a leather bag containing the money the King had left behind.

Hallowe'en Party's back again at
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
Atlantic City
N. J.

This year, on Saturday night, November 2, the famous party's on again at these luxurious beachfront hotels.

Pun'kin heads leering 'mongst the cornstalks . . . spooks and goblins on the loose . . . witches riding high on their broom-stick craft. They'll all be here for your diversion. There'll be music, dancing, entertainment, fortune-telling, favors, refreshments. The party's "on the house" to the hotel's discriminating clientele.

Fun's to be fun again, after several years. Make the gay occasion your excuse to be with us for the week-end. Phone, wire or write for reservations and seasonal rates; only, do it soon.

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Here's Looking at You, Fellows . . .

Post Staff Photo

MOVIE GUESTS—Washington Post carrier boys give a cheer for the Redskins at the Columbia Theater, where they were entertained yesterday at an early morning movie. They were introduced to each member of the professional football team by Coach Turk Edwards

Cacapon Mountain 15-Lb. Wild Cat Killed

Berkeley Springs, W. Va., Oct. 12 (Spl.).—A 13-pound wildcat, female, its claws almost worn off, was killed yesterday on the west side of Cacapon Mountain south of here by John Hinea, Winchester, Va., and John Webster of this county.

What's Going On And Where

Service Activities

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., games and refreshments, 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.; dinner, 5 p. m.

United Nations Service Center, 500 North Capitol st., informal dancing for all military personnel and their guests, 8 p. m.

National Catholic Community Service, 1314 N st. nw., communion breakfast, 10 a. m.; trip to Zoo, 1:30 p. m.; dance, 8 p. m.

USO, National Jewish Welfare Board, 16th and Q sts. nw., sightseeing, 2:30 p. m.; lounge party, 6 p. m.; dance, 9 p. m.

USO, YMCA, 1736 G st. nw., coffee club, 9:15 a. m.; sightseeing, 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.; voice recording, 3 p. m.; tea dance, 3:30 p. m.; snack supper, 6:30 p. m.; showboat and sing, 7:30 p. m.; informal dance, 8:30 p. m.

USO, 801 Market sp. nw. (8th st. and Pennsylvania ave.), sightseeing, 2 p. m.; vespers, 5:30 p. m.; buffet supper, 6:30 p. m.

Art Galleries and Exhibits

National Archives, 8th and Pennsylvania ave. nw., 8:45 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. weekdays, 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sundays and holidays.

National Gallery of Art, 6th st. and Constitution ave. nw., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

278 Dead, Hurt In Indo-China as Truce Is Broken

Paris, Oct. 11 (U.P.).—Dispatches from Saigon reported tonight large-scale fighting had broken out in Indo-China between French colonial troops and Annamite forces, with 278 men killed or wounded in a battle for Cape Vardella.

The French and the Annamites accused each other of breaking a truce which had existed, with occasional skirmishes, since last May 6. The Annamites said about 2000 French forces laid siege to their positions on the cape, in southern Annam Province, without provocation.

French planes attacked civilians in that sector, the Annamites said, but they claimed the attack was repulsed with heavy losses.

Dispatches from French sources in Saigon put Annamite casualties at 250—75 of these killed—and French losses at 28, including 8 dead.

Cannery Closes Tuesday Because Of Sugar Shortage

The sugar shortage is forcing the District's Community Canning Center, 1640 Wisconsin ave. nw., to shut down next Tuesday.

Supervisor Harry M. Gardner announced yesterday that so many citizens are canceling canning appointments that "we can no longer afford to keep the center open."

"Women keep coming in to show us their sugar coupons and tell us how they have tramped from store to store without being able to find even 1 pound of sugar," Gardner said.

Despite the sugar shortage, the output of the center will be the largest in its four-year history, Gardner predicted.

Girl, 16, Charged As Father Dies Of Rifle Wound

A family dispute ended in death last night following the shooting of a 52-year-old Hillside, Md., man by his 16-year-old daughter Thursday evening, according to police.

Carl Franklin Gunnell of 1104 57th st., Hillside, was pronounced dead at 7:20 p. m. yesterday in Gallinger Hospital, less than 24 hours after being shot in the abdomen with a 22-caliber rifle.

His death followed the filing of charges against the daughter. Prince Georges County Medical Examiner James I. Boyd said last night he would perform an autopsy at the District Morgue today.

The daughter was charged by County police with assault with a dangerous weapon, and was released under $500 bond.

OPA to Curb Violations of Building Prices

By the Associated Press

The OPA last night launched a Natoin-wide crack-down on builders who violate ceiling price and veterans' preference regulations of of the housing program, promising "criminal prosecutions" where necessary.

A specially trained force of OPA agents will take the field tomorrow to press the drive in cooperation with more than 550 local OPA rent offices.

The announcement came as Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee released correspondence with Attorney General Clark and Price Administrator Porter questioning the right of OPA agents to carry arms and make arrests.

Wiley wrote the officials last month that there is "some question as to the present legal authority for actions of the OPA enforcement staff" and demanded to know under what law they were acting.

Porter Cites Statute

Porter cited a statute which he said gives the agents the power to make arrests and added that "the right to carry weapons for defense necessarily flows from" that power. Clark promised his reply later.

In the housing enforcement drive, Porter's statement said that the "maximum voluntary compliance" is sought but that "cases requiring criminal prosecution will be certified to the attorney general's office."

Reporting that a "substantial number of complaints of violations" already had been received, an OPA official told a reporter the drive will be OPA's first step in taking ocer enforcement duties recently delegated to it by the National Housing Agency.

"We do not have a flood of complaints," he said. "But we have had a substantial number, especially in certain areas. This campaign is intended not only to check up on complaints already received, but t oestablish a permanent safeguard for veterans' rights under the emergency housing program."

Side Payments Alleged

Complaints already received, the official added, include charges that some builders have over-priced new houses, offered houses for sale or rent in return for side payments, and violated regulations giving veterans first preference in purchase or rental of new homes built with the aid of Government priorities for materials.

"As an example," said the official, "one veteran reported he tried to buy a new house at the regular price, but could not get it unless he paid $4,000 extra asked by the builder."

Most numerous, he added, are complaints regarding violation of preference rights. The reason for this, he said, is that "builders find that chances for getting side payments, in excess of ceiling prices set for sales or rentals, are greater if the builder is not dealing with a veteran, who knows what the rules are."

Ivan D. Carson, OPA's Deputy Administrator for Rent, discounted the possibility that builders must ignore veterans' preference rights in order to find buyers.

"At this stage of the marketing," said Carson, "it seems inconceivable that owners would have to sell or rent to non-veterans when the demand for housing from veterans is so great."

BREWERY

From Page 1

week with no increase of the present 7-cent commission.

Caton last night said two representatives of breweries from other States whose beer is handled by local distributors came to Washington today to study the strike first-hand.

W. Cameron Burton, counsel for the struck beer firms, and Commissioner James A. Holden, Labor Department conciliator, were out of the city yesterday, the first day negotiations were suspended since the strike began Thursday.

George M. Mason, Pabst distributor and member of the committee dealing with the striking union, said little progress could be expected before tomorrow. Efforts to get distributors together yesterday to consider a wage compromise were fruitless, he said.

The union Friday night had backed down "considerably" in its original demands for the $35 and 40-cent scale, according to Caton.

MEAT

From Page 1

lem, just as important, was going along its way virtually unnoticed.

That was the Price Decontrol Board's study of dairy products, with the view to recontrol if shown that prices are now "unreasonable," or if control would be in the public interest.

Ten days ago the board sud- dairy prices, with an angry statement that both OPA and Agriculture had failed to provide it with data it had requested.

It is due to meet again Wednesday.

In the meantime, however, it is definitely reported that OPA, the chief appellant for price controls, has considerably cooled off in its eagerness.

One report is that the row over meat has been so hot that OPA isn't seeking another on dairy products.

High Ceiling Seen

Another, and seemingly more reliable report, is that Agriculture will tell the board that if recontrol of dairy products is ordered it will order OPA to fix ceilings almost comparable with present retail schedules that OPA complains is too high.

The power to order ceilings raised lies with Agriculture.

Among speculation as to the President's program, the following are examples of gossip in official circles:

(1) That the Chief Executive has concluded that decontrol of meat would mean throwing OPA "out the window" and give free rein to inflation. Reports said the President would emphasize this feature in his talk on "stabilization."

(2) That the President would discuss the disaster to fixed income groups from decontrol and resultant inflation—groups such as schoolteachers, white collar workers, and those dependent on insurance annuities or pensions.

(3) That the President would blame the Republicans for making a "political issue" out of meat controls.

A program to import Argentine beef to drive domestic producers into line was about blown up yesterday when a Buenos Aires report said beef isn't available there.

This country could obtain only "a relatively small amount," the Associated Press quoted Argentine trade circles as saying.

Even that could be obtained only by "jeopardizing Anglo-Argentine" agreements and conversations. Packers estimated only about 20,000 tons of fresh meat and 25,000 tons of canned meat available at best. That would hardly be enough to supply New York City for a month.

Republican Field Day

The situation is furnishing the Republicans with a field day. Newspaper offices are flooded with statements from GOP candidates and leaders, vying with each other to rib the squirming Democrats.

Carroll Reece, Republican national chairman, last night took the lead in the verbal torture, with a long statement that his party would not oppose or criticize a proper solution of the meat crisis "if one is forthcoming."

"It will not suffice," he asserted, "to pull a political rabbit out of the hat. One rabbit is a rather scanty diet for 140 million people."

He ended with the observation that "Mr. Truman in the past has demonstrated an ability to do the right thing too late."

Stassen's Proposal

Former Minnesota Gov. Harold E. Stassen proposed two meatless days a week in all public eating places to relieve the meat shortage.

He also would remove "all controls, ceilings, subsidies and restrictions from meats," he told the Philadelphia Union League Club.

Further, his plan would bar all meat at banquets of more than 25 plates—limiting them to fish or fowl—and would provide penalties for meat hoarding.

Because of the pinch, the Army reported that the First Army Area, from Maine to Delaware, is pulling in its belt. Each month's supply is being stretched to cover two months, it reported.

Prelate Says Low Morals Hinder Peace,

Philadelphia, Oct. 12 (AP).—World peace cannot be obtained "so long as decent moral standards do not prevail among individuals here at home," the Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, declared today.

"We are living in a fool's paradise about the Christianity of our society," said the Archbishop, principal speaker at a luncheon meeting of the sixth biennial congress of the Catholic National Women's Retreat Movement.

"To the extent that our society is secular, it is frankly and shamelessly without religion. Our generation talks of the sovereignty of God—but the notion which they have of the nature of God makes that sovereignty a myth."

Like Father, Like Son . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

ARABIAN NOBILITY—After a flight across the Atlantic from Paris, Prince Emir Al Faisal and his son, Mohammed Al Faisal, arrived yesterday at LaGuardia Airport, New York City. The prince is a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. He refused comment on President Truman's recommendation for immediate immigration into Palestine

Greek Revolt Nearing End, Says Athens

Athens, Oct. 12 (AP).—Greek military authorities declared today that leftist bands in central Macedonia have been cut to pieces and predicted "full success" in "20 days" for the government's mop-up campaign.

However, a more southerly commander, Gen. Spiros Georgoulis, at the head of the Second Army Corps in Larissa, simultaneously declared that "a network of Communist bands directed from abroad is attempting to cut off northern Greece and form an autonomous state." He admitted it is now necessary to convoy traffic on Greece's main north-south highway from just north of Larissa.

Called Civil War

The declaration that outlaw bands in Macedonia have been cut up came from Greek Third Army headquarters at Salonika. It followed several weeks of what Premier Constantin Tsaldaris has called civil war. Remnants of the Elas bands, the statement said, are fleeing toward the rugged Mount Olympus terrain.

General Georgoulis, at Larissa in central Greece, declared that daily mining of the main road to the north of Larissa is part of the plot to seal off the north. All traffic is now ordered to move north in convoy.

First officially announced result of the Greek government's decision to arm villagers against bands came today from the village of Bassit on the Gulf of Volos. There an official account said armed villagers put a band to flight in a clash which wounded two villagers and one gendarme.

40 Leftists Purged

Fourteen university professors and 26 senior civil servants were purged by a cabinet decision aimed at eliminating Leftists from government payrolls.

Press reports told of an attack by a Leftist band on a village eight miles northwest of Greven in western Macedonia in which 30 attackers were killed by defending military and gendarmerie.

Latin America Confused on U. N., Cohen Reports

Lake Success, N. Y., Oct. 11 (U.P.).—Benjamin Cohen, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, who recently returned from a trip to Latin America, reported today that "a certain amount of confusion" with regard to the U. N. existed there.

Cohen, who has charge of public information, blamed it on a lack of complete, clear information and the widely published stories of controversies among the big powers.

To combat it, he said, the U. N. planned to establish information centers in various Latin-American countries, as well as the Far and Near East and take over OWI shortwave radio facilities for broadcasts of General Assembly proceedings. He added that the moving picture industries of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico also had pledged cooperation.

A Weak, Run-Down Feeling Is Often A Warning

That The Red-Blood Is Getting Low

If you do not feel like your real self, do not have the urge to be up and doing, why not check-up on your blood strength? Look at the palms of your hands, your fingernails, your lips, the loose of your ears—are they pale and off color?

Every day—every hour—millions of tiny red-blood-cells must pour forth from the marrow of your bones to replace those that are worn-out. A low blood count may affect you in several ways: no appetite, underweight, no energy, a run-down condition, lack of resistance to infection and disease.

To get real relief you must keep up your blood strength. Medical authorities, by analysis of the blood, have by positive proof shown that S.S.S. Tonic is amazingly effective in building up low blood strength in non-organic nutritional anemia. This is due to the S.S.S. Tonic formula which contains special and potent activating ingredients.

Also, S.S.S. Tonic helps you enjoy the food you eat by increasing the gastric digestive juice when it is non-organically too little or scanty—thus the stomach will have little cause to get balky with gas, bloat and give off that sour food taste.

Don't wait! Energize your body with rich, red-blood. Start on S.S.S. Tonic now. As vigorous blood surges throughout your whole body, greater freshness and strength should make you eat better, sleep better, feel better, work better, play better, have a healthy color glow in your skin—firm flesh fill out hollow places. Millions of bottles sold. Get a bottle from your drug store. S.S.S. Tonic helps Build Sturdy Health.

Now-4-Point Quality All America has been Waiting for!

Better 1-STYLE 2-TONE 3-PERFORMANCE 4-VALUE

Emerson 3-Way Portable Model 523. AC-DC and battery operation with automatic power shift and automatic volume control. Exceptional range and "Miracle Tone" through new Alnico 5 permanent magnet dynamic speaker. Sturdy deluxe luggage type cabinet . . . . . Less batteries $47.20

Emerson Radio Model 512. AC-DC. Built-in super loop. New oval type dynamic speaker with Alnico 5 permanent magnet. Automatic volume and tone control. Noise reducing amplifier. Walnut cabinet with perforated grille panel . . . $37.75

The New 1947 Emerson Radio

Emerson Phonoradio Model 506. Radio and phonograph with automatic record changer for continuous playing of 10-in. and 12-in. records. "Miracle Tone" achieved by new circuit and speaker developments. Handsome rare wood cabinetry . . $123.20

Engineered by the *Specialists* in Small Radio

For every purpose and every purse, the World's Largest Maker of Small Radio presents new miracles of engineering in a wide range of designs.

Every amazing new 1947 model fulfills the promise of something BETTER — MORE FOR THE MONEY in superlative reception and satisfaction with the basic qualities of Style, Tone, Performance and Value — THREE TIMES THE POWER of pre-war radio.

To see the new cabinetry, the many new operation features — to hear the organlike tone and uncanny reception — is to KNOW that here are the "years-ahead" instruments well worth waiting for. Call on your nearest Emerson Radio dealer today for a PROOF demonstration.

See Your Emerson Dealer Now!

Emerson Radio Model 515—AC-DC. Visio dial. Built in super loop. Miracle Tone through Alnico 5 permanent magnet dynamic speaker. Automatic volume and tone control. Handsome, modern plastic cabinet. All advance features $30.00

Emerson Pocket Radio Model 508. Highly powered—no outside wires or antenna. Light weight—fits easily in pocket. Tenite case with metal trim. Leather carrying handle—a wonder of reception and tone. An ideal gift. Complete in Ivory . . $32.55

New 1947 Emerson Radio Models from $21.60

Emerson Portable Electric Phonograph Model 521. Embodying powerful amplifying unit. "Miracle Tone" achieved through Alnico 5, permanent magnet dynamic speaker. Plays all size records. Sturdy cabinet . . . $41.00

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Darden Named William-Mary Chancellor

Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—Former Governor Colgate Whitehead Darden, jr., of Norfolk, today was named the fifth American-born and sixteenth chancellor of the College of William and Mary, the second oldest college in America.

Darden

The election of Darden to this high position of honor took place at the regular fall meeting of the college's board of visitors here today. The announcement of Darden's election as chancellor was made by Dr. John E. Pomfret, president of the college, who said he felt William and Mary was extremely fortunate in having Darden serve in this capacity.

"I consider it a great honor to be elected to a position formerly held by John Stewart Bryan, whom I admired and regarded as Virginia's leading citizen," said Darden in accepting the post.

"The College of William and Mary occupies a high place in the educational world. I am proud that I have been given the opportunity to contribute to the service which the college renders to th youth of the commonwealth and to the Nation."

The office of chancellor has been vacant since the death of Dr. John Stewart Bryan of Richmond in 1944. Until Dr. Bryan was named chancellor upon his retirement as president of the college in 1942, there had been no chancellor since 1881, when Hugh Blair Grigsby, noted historian, died after having served for a period of 10 years.

Prior to Bryan and Grigsby, the only other American-born chancellors were George Washington, who served from 1788 until 1799, and John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, who served from 1859 until 1862. The 11 other chancellors before Washington were English noblemen or members of the clergy of the Church of England.

The office of chancellor is provided for in the college's ancient charter. The charter says "that it (the college) shall have one eminent and discreet person to be elected and nominated . . . who shall be and shall be called chancellor of the said college."

Two Warships In Arctic Test To Visit Here

By John G. Norris
Post Reporter

Two pioneers of America's unguarded "new" frontier—the heretofore impassable top of the earth—will visit here next week.

They are the Navy submarine Trumpetfish and destroyer Vogelgesang. The former took part in secret operations in the Artic Ocean this summer—aimed at finding out whether subs can be employed in frozen northernwaters. The latter was part of a task force which carried out similar tests for surface vessels last winter.

Bothcraft—thelatestoftheir type

Both craft—the latest of their type in the United Sates Fleet—will be at the Washington Navy Yard for Navy Day, October 27. They are expected to be open to the public October 25 to 28.

Eyes North

The practicability of bomber flights across the polar regions, illustrated recently by the Army "Pacusan Dreamboat," has turned the eyes of American defense chiefs northward. They declare the shortest air routes from Asia and Europe to United States industrial centers lie across the Arctic. And they also say that enemy air bases could be established by air or water-borne operations in the unpopulated wastes of northern Canada or Alaska without our knowledge.

That is the reason for the recent Arctic land, sea and air tests and maneuvers in which the Trumpetfish and Vogelgesang played prominetn roles.

The Trumpetfish was the flagship of "Operation Iceberg"—a "training and familiarization cruise" of four submarines to the Arctic Ocean. The Navy broke its silence on this test last week. A closely-guarded statement revealed the craft and their equipment functioned normally in the relatively mild weather of the Arctic summer. Navigation troubles were encountered, it was reported, due to continuous twilight and the lack of Loran stations in the area.

The new destroyer Vogelgesaag, named for the late rear Admiral Carl T. Vogelgesang, of Washington, took part in "Operation Frostbite". She was one of the ships which accompanied the giant aircraft carrier Midway into Davis Straits last February.

Operations Frostbite

Naval officials report the test showed carrier and other warship operations are feasible in ice-free waters of the Far North. Existing ships must be modified, however, it was said. The Vogelgesang took a bad beating from the rugged, icy seas; and bases and weather services must be built in the area, they declared.

Two other vessels will visit the Washington area for the Navy Day weeker.d. They are the LST's 912 and 1032—veterans of the Pacific war. The former, which will dock here, took part in virtually all the Philippine amphibious landings, from Leyte on. Serving as an emergency evacuation hospital and supply craft, she was hit by a Kamikaze and shot down a Zero in her combat career.

LST 1032 will visit Alexandria. She served in the Iwo Jima and Okinawa invasions. A Navy announcement reveals that, in all, 151 ships of the Atlantic Fleet will visit 49 East Coast and Gulf "ports" for Navy Day—the greatest number ever to hold such "open house" visits. One of the "ports" is Cumberland, Md., which will play host to a P-T boat.

Warnings Cut Storm Death Toll Sharply

Improved hurricane warning services saved an estimated 400 lives in the years 1941 through 1945, the United States Weather Bureau reported yesterday.

While property damage from these storms has increased in the 20 years since 1926, the bureau said, loss of life has decreased steadily. This was credited to "all of the public and private organizations which pool available personnel and facilities when hurricanes threaten."

The cost of hurricanes in the last 20 years has been broken down into five-year periods. The first of these, 1926-1930, showed $131,153,000 loss in property damage and 2108 lives lost; in 1931-1935 hurricanes cost $60,910,000 and 494 lives; in 1936-1940, $237,333,050 and 663 lives; in 1941-1945, $296,924,000 and 107 lives.

Drowning Is First Cause

Most fatalities, the Weather Bureau said, totaling probably more than 80 per cent, were caused by drowning when low coasts were swept by tides or large bodies of water were displaced by winds. The greatest hurricane disaster in United States history was than at Galveston, Tex., in 1900, when 6000 lives were lost. Recently the most disastrous was the Florida hurricane of 1928 in which 1800 lives were lost.

In order to avoid injury or death in case a hurricane is expected, a number of safety suggestions were advanced. Among these were:

Keep your radio on and listen for late warnings and advisories. Pay no attention to rumors and rely only on official Weather Bureau information.

Get away and stay away from low-lying beaches or other locations which may be swept by high tides or storm waves. If you can get to high ground only over a road likely to be flooded, leave early and don't risk being marooned.

Board Up Openings Carefully

Stay at home if your house is out of danger of high tide and is well bulit and securely anchored. Board up windows and do it well; a poor job may result in worse damage than if it had not been done at all.

Get in extra food, especially things which can be eaten without cooking. If emergency cooking is necessary, be sure facilities are in working order.

Sterilize the bathtub and fiill it and all available jugs, bottles, cooking utensils and other containers with water. After the storm has passed, don't empty this water until you are sure service has been restored and then boil all water until notified the supply is safe.

When the center of the storm passes over there will be a lull. Make emergency repairs during the lull if necessary, but be alert for the wind to return suddenly from the opposite direction, frequently with greater violence.

Franco Scores Imperialism, Defends Policy

Madrid, Oct. 12 (AP).—Generalissimo Franco said in a Columbus Day speech today that the policy of his government was based on respect for law and that "all tyranny is hateful, but the worst tyranny is that which is imposed from abroad."

Speaking at ceremonies dedicating new buildings of the Superior Council of Scientific Investigations, Franco referred to what he described as Spain's close ties with the Americas in a "spiritual empire."

Franco declared that the Spanish "empire" did not believe in the "subjugation of peoples" and attacked what he called the "myth of Spain's dangerousness."

The use of the wor "empire," he said, did not refer to material territories but to spiritual bonds.

Cattle Show Set In Warrenton

Warrenton, Va., Oct. 12 (Spl.).—The Eastern Breeder's sales pavilion, which will be opened Monday with the eleevnth annual show and sale of the Virginia Aberdeen-Angus Association, will provide Northern Virginia with something brand new in the way of enterprises.

Sponsored as a service of Hubert B. Phipps' magazine for livestock and horse breeders, the sales pavilion was established at Neptune Lodge, Warrenton, primarily for use by livestock interests, but also for other community activities, such as 4-H Club shows and machinery exhibits.

The pavilion, which is adjacent to the historic old Neptune Stables, consists of two large Quonset buildings joined together in "T" shape. Each is 40 by 60 feet.

Lumber Shipments Exceed Production

Lumber shipments of 409 mills reporting to the National Lumber Trade Barometer were 1.2 per cent above production for the week ending October 5, 1946. In the same week new orderss sof these mills were 1.4 per cent below production. Unfilled order filess of the reporting millss, amounted to 62 per cent of stocks. For reporting ssoftwood mills, unfilled orders are exuivalent to 25 days' production at the current rate and gross stocks are equivalent to 39 dayss' production.

Chest Drive Strategists . . .

Post Staff Photo—O'Reilly.

MEETING—Preparing the start of the Community Chest Federation campaign in Montgomery County are (from left) James Shpip, Washington campaign director; Mrs. Albert Walker, county chairman; Mrs. Benjamin Powell, Bethesda-Chevy Chase area chairman, and Mrs. Lucas, county chest director

Pay Rise Now Sole Demand Of Hotel Help

Striking hotel employes agreed to waive all other demands, among them elimination of the split shifts and better food if wage requests were met, it disclosed yesterday.

During negotiations which opened September 4—26 days before their contract expired—service employes in 18 of the Capital's finest hotels submitted proposals which included:

1. Elimination of the split shift under which some of them worked eight hours in 12. They asked eight hours in nine.
2. Inclusion of a clause giving union and management the right to arbitrate all disputes. Currently the union is not permitted to submit disputes involving discharge of employes because of a complaint by a hotel guest.
3. A request for 100 per cent of all 10 per cent gratuities given the hotel in payment of banquet plates. The union now receives 75 per cent and the management distributes the remainder as it wishes, the union said.
4. Demands for better food for waitresses, waiters and cooks who are fed by the hotel. "No roast duck," said Samuel Levine, union attorney said, "but not left-overs
5. Group insurance.
6. Improved vacation clauses. Employes now receive one week vacation after one year of service; two weeks have five years.

The union, which has agreed to a Labor Department compromise on wages. Original union wage demand was a 15-cent hourly increase for employes not receiving tips and 10 cents for those who do.

The Hotel Association countered with an offer of 5 cents an hour increase for non-tip receivers and 2½ cents for those who are in positions to accept gratuities.

The Labor Department's compromise was 8 cents and 4 cents, which the Hotel Association rejected along with an alternative proposal to arbitrate differences. exclusively."

Va. Teachers Unit Asks Salary Boost

Richmond, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—District C of the Virginia Education Association adopted a resolution here yesterday asking the next Virginia General Assembly to "appropriate funds to furnish a minimum salary scale with increments sufficient to attract and hold good teachers."

The "minimum salary" was not further defined. However, Dr. A. C. Flora, superintendent of schools in Columbia, S. C., and G. Tyler Miller, State superintendent of public instruction, speakers on the program, both stressed the need of raising salaries and of making the profession appear more attractive.

Noted Educators To Lecture at Wilson College

A lecture course, "The Teacher and the Child's Personality," will begin tomorrow night and every Monday thereafter at Wilson Teachers College.

Classes are from 7 to 9 p. m., and prospective students must register at the college, 11th and Harvard sts., before tomorrow night's class.

Open to teachers and District residents, the course will present the following lecturers:

Lawrence K. Frank, chairman of Society for Research in Child Development; Major Robert Blank, chief of the Army Medical Corps Neuro-Psychiatric Service; Madelina Marrihon of the Child Study Program of the University of Chicago; James S. Plant, chairmn of the Board of Directors Executive Committee of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene; Gladys Hoagland, lecturer at the University of North Carolina; Wendell W. Cruise, associated professor of psychology, Wilson Teachers College

Laura Thirbee, professor of education, Ohio State University; Goodwin B. Watson, professor of education, Columbia University; Ronald Lippett, member of the Research Center of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mary Fisher Langmuir, head of Deparment of Child Development and Eugenics, Vassar College; William H. Bristow, associate director, Division of Research and Statistics of the New York Board of Education; Jessie LaSalle, assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C.; Carson Ryan, director of division of teacher education, University of North Carolina.

Takoma Park School Subject Of Complaints

Complaints over conditions at the Takoma Park, Md., Elementary School, will be voiced before Dr. Edwin W. Broome, superintendent of Montgomery County schools, Dr. V. L. Ellicott, county health officer, and other public school and health officials tomorrow at a meeting at 8 p. m. in the school, Philadelphia ave.

Sponsored by the Community League of Takoma Park, the meeting will be highlighted by a report on the investigation conducted by a special committee of the league. After a thorough investigation complaints were found to be justified, according to the committee.

"From the standpoint of sanitary conditions and needed repairs and improvements in and about the building and on the playgrounds the complaints are justified," the committee, stated in part.

The committee has requested Martin F. Iverson, newly appointed supervisor of school property, to visit the school and make a complete list of all needed repairs and improvements for submission to the league's committee.

1300 to Flee Island

Suva, Fiji Islands, Oct. 12 (AP).—The 1300 persons on Niuafoo Island to the northeast, rocked by quakes and volcanic eruptions last month, will be removed in fear of a final and violent upheaval, it was announced today. The population will be taken by ship to the Vavau group in the Tongan Islands, southeast of Niuafoo.

Fairfax Board To Hear Bids For Rezoning

Seven applications for rezoning will be given public hearings by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors at its meeting Wednesday. The applications and time set for the hearings follow:

C. P. Dean, from suburban residential to rural business, a tract located on the north side of the Leesburg pike, Falls Church district, to erect a filling station, 10:30 a. m.; W. W. Sanders and John Miller, suburban residential to rural business, a tract at the intersection of Lee boulevard and the Falls Church-Annandale road, Falls Church district, to establish a shopping center, 10:45 a. m.

A. E. Branner, rural residential to rural business, a parcel located on the west side of U. S. Highway No. 1 at Snake Hill, Mount Vernon district, four tourist cabins, 11 a. m.; Edna O. Haid, suburban residential to rural business, a lot at the intersection of Chain Bridge road and Road No. 677, Providence district, to operate a grocery store, 11:15 a. m.

Glenbrook Corporation, rural residential to suburban residential, a tract on Columbia pike, Falls Church district, 11:30 a. m.; Mark Winkler, suburban residential to general business, approximately 44 acres at the intersection of Shirley hgwy. and Seminary rd., Falls Church district, to establish a shopping center, 11:45 a. m.; Ernest R. Jackson, rural residential to rural business, a parcel at the intersection of Gallows rd. and Holly rd., Falls Church district, to erect a filling station, 12 noon.

The board will also call in L. A. Popkins, official tie breaker for the board, to vote and break the tie vote on the application of Howard Stipe to rezone for business purposes a tract on the Lee hgwy. opposite National Memorial Park Cemetery, which came before the board at its last meeting.

Second Conviction Voted in Rape Case

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—A 12-man jury in Albemarle County Circuit Court yesterday found Charles R. Dove, jr., guilty of rape against a 21-year-old Greene County gril, and Judge Lemuel F. Smith sentenced the accused to 10 years in the State penitentiary.

Dove is one of six men charged with rape, aiding and abetting in the crime of rape and attempted rape. In the first of the six cases to be tried, a jury last Wednesday convicted Samuel Herbert Brown on a rape charge and recommended punishment of five years in the State penitentiary.

After conclusion of the prosecution's testimony yesterday, counsel for Dove offered a motion to strike the evidence. The court overruled the motion and the defense rested without offering any witnesses.

Homemakers Show Their Handiwork . . .

Photo by O. B. Trump

EXHIBIT—Members of the Council of Homemakers Clubs of Montgomery County look over the display of handicraft last week in the Silver Spring, Md., armory. They are (from left) Mrs. Charles M. Tipton, of Dickerson, club president; Barbara Merry and Delores Mills, both 14, of Rockville, Md. The girls are wearing dresses they made

O'Donoghue to Leave Bench And Bar After 46 Years of Law

By Joseph Paull
Post Reporter

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue will retire Thursday from the District Court bench and bar, after 46 years of law.

The judge will be 70 Wednesday. He said yesterday that he will submit his resignation the following day, to be effective on October 31. His health and years, he feels, do not permit further court work. His once-bright red hair is now sparce and pink-white.

His retirement wil lmark the week's second from the District Court bench. On Tuesday, Associate Justice Jesse C. Adkins, 67, is scheduled to retire "on disability" after 16 years of service there. President Truman has nominated Richmond B. Keech, his administrative legal assistant to Judge Adkin's post.

Born in Georgetown

O'Donoghue was born in Georgetown, went to grade schools and the university there, where he received five degrees including an earned Ph. D. He is noted as the most erudite member of the District bench.

Around courthouse square, he is called a "lawyer's judge," because he is patient with barristers and quickly makes up his mind about cases. Almost all of his opinions are delivered from the bench.

He is more widely known as a "children's judge." In divorce cases, he has stated many times that his prime consideration is the children. He never granted split custody, believing that to shuttle a child from parent to parent was worse than having no parents.

O'Donoghue's keynote of life, he has said, is equity and consideration for the fallibility of human beings.

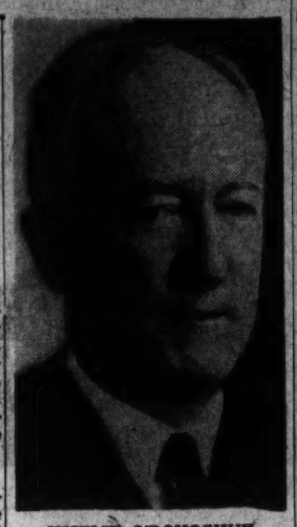
His most widely quoted statement is "The consciousness of rectitude is the solace of the just."

From a Big Family

When O'Donoghue was 11 year old, his father died, leaving the widow, two Georgetown stores to run and a family of eight children. But before she was through, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald Line O'Donoghue had seen her five daughters with convent educations and her sons with high academic degrees.

It was as she wished. One son became a priest. The second was a doctor. Red-headed "Danny O." became a judge.

After graduating from law school, O'Donoghue rented an unheated office on 5th st. nw., on what is called "hard-heart row" across from District Court. He waited weks for a client. Finally a dustpan and broom salesman came an dtried to make a sale, confiding that he was having trouble with his vendor's license. O'Donoghue had a client now. The fee turned out to be a dustpan and broom. The client had no money.



JUSTICE O'DONOGHUE

From 1910 on, O'Donoghue became known as one of Washington's better lawyers. Two of his widely known rivals were Frank Hogan, now dead, and Michael J. Colbert, who still practices law at Municipal Court—"mostly for the fun of it."

The Jury Cheered

O'Donoghue was a logical, rather than a spectacular lawyer. But, in the Riggs National Bank perjury case of 1916, he obtained former President Theodore Roosevelt as a character witness for his client who was accused of perjury. After Teddy left the stand the jury cheered. The defendants were acquitted.

For more than 30 years, O'Donoghue was associated with the Georgetown Uhiversity faculty. As a student at Georgetown, he won medals in mathematics and physics.

He has no politics, his friends say, and did not ask for his judgeship, which was given him in 1931 by President Hoover.

When Mike Colbert as a lawyer practiced before Danny O'Donoghue as a judge, there were sometimes fireworks. One time, Colbert's colleagues say, he shouted at the judge:

"I drew up that declaration and you never copied a better one. If you rule against my client, Dan, you are mighty close to legislation."

The judge concurred.

Justice O'Donoghue presided over the Gaston Means trial involving the Lindbergh ransom money.

In 1937, he refused an appointment to the United States Court of Appeals. He declared he could not approve promoting Federal judges from lower to higher benches "because an ambitious judge can hardly render impartial justice."

Boy Separated From Parents, Their 'Witches'

Trowbridge, England, Oct. 12 (AP). Four-and-a-half-year-old Edward Gale slept in a court-approved nursery tonight, separated from his parents, who arose of nights to placate witches and stop his crying by sprinkling salt on the fire.

Edward's parents, Earnest Samuel Gale, 44, and Violet Maria Gale, 38, believed their hill-farming Wiltshire neighbors exercised witchcraft against the boy, an inspector for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children told a special court.

Agree to Separation

The parents pleaded innocent to charges of ill-treating and neglecting the child, but agreed to a country judge's "suggestions" of a three-month separation, separate sleeping accommodations for Edward, who had slept in the same bed with his parents, and medical attention for the father.

The NSPCC inspector, J. B. Taylor, told the court that he found little Edward looking "cowed and pale." Edward's mother, Taylor said, told him that when Edward cried at night his father would get up and put salt on the fire.

"We hear a chinking noise at the back of the grate and the crying stops," Taylor quoted her.

'Ping' Ends 'Bang'

When salt also was put on the fire to stop banging noises on the wall, the parents told Taylor, there was "a pinging noise," and the banging halted.

Taylor said it "was not suggested that the parents were cruel," but that they had followed a "mistaken" course that kept the child up late at night.

"I felt the parents' practices might have affected the child's mind," Taylor said, adding that the father could not work because he was so busy "counteracting the 'evil influences that were around.'"

Little Edward munched cookies from a big brown bag in his weeping mother's lap during the court hearing and looked at a picture book.

Educators Meet In Winchester

Winchester, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—Members of District G, Virginia Education Association, gathered here today from Eight Shenandoah Valley and adjacent counties for an all-day meeting in Handley High School.

Edwin E. Will of Timberville, president, presided at the meeting, at which the program highlight was an address by John Temple Graves, 2d, Birmingham, Ala., editor, lecturer and author. Graves subject was announuced as "Gone With the Atom."

France Votes Today on New Constitution

Paris, Oct. 12 (INS).—France will vote tomorrow on a new constitution in a situation unprecedented in European history—three dominant political parties being defied by a powerful non-party individual, Chrles de Gaulle.

The former president, alarmed lest France get caught in a government mess similar to 1940 in the event of war, is pitting his personal popularity against party machines in an effort to get the French to turn down the constitution for a second time this year.

Premier-President Georges Bidault's Popular Republican Party—which hitherto has been faithful to De Gaullist principles—and the Communists and Socialists all urge adoption of the constitution.

These parties polled approximatel 75 per cent of the votes in the last assembly election. For this reason it appears that De Gaulle will be defeated.

But the wartime Free French leader is one of those imponderable factors and may split off a segment of the Popular Rpeublicans. The Rightists, of course, are backing his view on the constitution.

Intimates of De Gaulle say he doesn't expect outright rejection of the constitution but considers those opposing it may number eight million against 10 million favoring it.

In that case he will argue that the opponents plus the abstainers outnumber those voting "yes."

Western Germany to Vote

Berlin, Oct. 12 (U.P.).—More than 17 million voters in Western Germany will cast ballots tomorrow in the second series of elections in both the British and French zones of occupation.

Eight parties in the British zone and four in the French zone are campaigning for approximately 10,000 seats on county boards.

The church-sponsored Christian Democratic Union, which operates under the name of the Christian Social Union in the French area, swept to victory in both zones in last month's township voting.

The church party is expected to duplicate its victory in the overwhelmingly rural French zone. Much closer returns were anticipated in the industrial north where urban voters probably will lean toward the Social Democrats. Observers predicted the Communist party will again run a poor third.

Md. Bankers to Propose Holiday on Saturdays

Baltimoreñ Oct. 12 (AP).—Officers of the Maryland State Bankers Association said today they are proposing legislation which would permit banking houses to remain closed all day each Saturday.

The bill sponsored by the association would not be mandatory, leaving banks in rural areas free to transsact business on Saturday if they elect.

Slav Corrects Dean Acheson Trial Charge

Sava N. Kosanovic, Yugoslav Ambassador, announced yesterday that he wished to "correct" Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement about a "considerable number" of unfairly conducted trials of Americans in Yugoslavia.

In a communication to The Post, the envoy asserted that "to my knowledge only one American citizen has been tried." He said that this person was "Wedge, a chauffeur employed at the American Embassy, who was condemned to eight years . . . for killing one person and seriously injuring another."

Kosanovic quoted U. S. Ambassador Richard C. Patterson as telling the press in Belgrade that "this trial was fair."

Cites U. S. Law

Kosanovic declared that in the case of Archbishop Stepinac, head of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia who was sent to prison for 16 years as a collaborator with the enemy, "every one of his acts would be published under American law."

"Those who attack Yugoslavia in the Stepinac case," he said, "take the position of that because Dr. Stepinac is Archbishop of the Catholic church he has a privileged position before the law."

The text of the Ambassador's statement follows:

"Like acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who commented yesterday on fundamental issues involved in the trial of Archbishop Stepinac although admitting he had only superficial press reports on the trial, I too am concerned with the question of civil liberties. The Yugoslav constitution, like the American, proclaims the equality of citizens without distinction as to race or creed. No privileges because of birth position or degree of education are recognized. Acts granting privileges to citizens, or limiting their rights because of differences of nationality, race or creed are unconstitutional.

"Those who attack Yugoslavia in the Stepinac case take the position that because Dr. Stepinac is Archbishop of the Catholic church he has a privileged position before the law.

Charges Disloyalty

"Although he had given an oath of layalty to the Yugoslav monarchy, Archbishop Stepinac on April 12, 1941, before the collapse of the Yugoslav army, went over to Quisling Ante Pavelic, who was condemned to death in Absentia for organizing the assassination of King Alexander.

"With the full authority of hierarch, Stepinac supported the Pavelic regime of bloody massacres, a regime based on crime, on national, religious and racial hatred, a regime which ordere one third of the Serbs in Croatia to be converted to Catholicism, one third to be expelled and one third to be killed. Archbishop Stepinac never used either pulpit or pastoral letter to defend his neighbors against persecution. He did not punissh priests and monks directly involved in crimes.

"Later, however, in the federal peoples republic of Yugoslavia, he used both pulpit and pastoral letters to undermine the consolidation of the Yugoslav republic and the healing of the wounds inflicted by Pavelic. Under his direct authority criminal acts were organized against national unity and the existence of the state. Every one of his acts would be punishable under American law. Even the Hapsburg monarchy, ruling one of the most Catholic nations of the world, strictly forbade the use of church and pulpit for politics.

"I cannot conceive that it is in the interests of the Catholic Church to defend such crimes as those of whic hStepinac is guilty and in effect to identify itself with these crimes.

"Mr. Acheson says that since recognition of the Yugoslav republic the United States "unhappily had to take up a very considerable number of cases where we felt that trials of our own citizens were unfairly conducted"

"May I correct this statement. To my knowledge only one American citizen has been tried in the Yugoslav Republic—wedge, a chauffeur employed at the American Embassy, who was condemned to eight years by a Belgrade court for killing one person and seriously injuring another. Ambassador Patterson told the press this trial was fair. The question in dispute lay not in the conduct of the trial but in interpretation of the provisions for diplomatic immunity.

Britain Asks Report

London, Oct. 12 (U.P.).—A foreign office spokesman said today that Britain has asked its embassy in Belgrade to provide a full report on the trial of Archbishop Stepinac. He would not say whether representations to Yugoslavia were contemplated.

Thousands Pray for Prelate

Zagreb, Oct. 12 (AP).—Bishop Joseph P. Hurley of St. Augustine, Fla., regent of the Apostolic Nunciature, said today he expected the Vatican to continue to look upon Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac as the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia while serving his 16-year sentence at hard labor.

Thousands of catholics packed the Zagreb Cathedral last night to pray for their archbishop who was sentenced by a peoples court yesterday on collaborationist charges of "crimes against the people."

The archbishop has 48 hours in which to appeal to the Croatian General Assembly, but Bishop Hurley, who attended the trial every day, said he did not believe the Primate of Yugoslavia would take advantage of that opportunity.

Stepinac said during his trial he would not ask for mercy and would accept whatever sentence was meted out.

Hurley said that under church law the archbishop is considered only to be "impeded" by the sentence. Administration of the archbishopric at present is being conduced by the senior auxiliary bishop of the diocese, Bishop Salis-Salwees.

STILWELL

From Page 1

ing fighting men, he fought his illness to the last.

He read telegrams of concern and well wishes that poured into the hospital from all over the country.

It was his democratic way with men he commanded that made him beloved by the ranks from private up. His staff often joked that he even had a way with second lieutenants. He made his men feel at ease, and he was concerned with their welfare, their food, clothing and equipment.

His decorations included the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with the Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Legion of Merit.

But more than any other decoration, he wanted the Combat Infantryman's Badge, a mark of his accord with the ranks of fighting men.

Yesterday afternoon, just 24 hours before he died, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson telephoned Sixth Army headquarters and ordered the badge awarded to him.

Set Pattern for Victory

He was leather-skinned, wiry and hard-bitten. And his acid tongue and driving tactics in marching combat set the pattern for victory in the China-Burma-India theater.

He was outspoken and ever a realist. With his head cocked to one side, his blue eyes snapping and the cigarette holder he carried during battle clamped in his teeth, he told correspondents his idea of the retreat from Burma in 1942. He had led 400 members of his command 120 miles through the jungle swamp and brush to the safety of India.

"I claim we got a hell of a beating," he snapped. "We got run out of Burma and it was damned humiliating. I think we ought to find out what caused it and go back and retake it."

After that, General Stilwell assembled and reorganized the remnants of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies at bases, flew the recruits over the hump to India and trained new Chinese troops which spearheaded the drive that recaptured Burma.

He believed in the doughboy, believed that wars were won by the mud-slogging infantry with its bayonets. He never believed Japan would fold: "We'll have to take the doughboy in there."

Spent 15 Years in China

Fifteen of his 40 years in the Army were spent in China—a background which fitted him for his job of over-all commander in the CBI in the early stages of World War II when he fought at the end of the thinnest supply line held by the Allies.

Despite the inability of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Stilwell to get along, the generalissimo ordered the Ledo road renamed for the general. It became the Stilwell Road.

After the tide had turned in Asia and the Allied forces took the initiative, sharp differences developed between the Chinese leader and Stilwell.

In November, 1944, President Roosevelt recalled Stilwell at the request of the generalissimo and the following January Stilwell was named commanding general of the Army ground forces.

Invented Name for Him

His name threw the Chinese. They had no equivalent for it, so they invented one that fitted his personality more than it fixed his name with phonetic exactness.

It was "Shih Ti Wei." "Shih" stands for history and the name as a whole connotes forthrightness and honesty.

Outside of Oriental ivory fan handles, elaborately carved, Stilwell never collected anything. He always vowed he "never had time." But his most prized possession, besides the cigarette holder, was a battered campaign hat with a wide brim.

It was with him during all of his campaigns. During the Battle of Okinawa it was knocked from his head and lost. Stilwell offered a $25 reward for it. An unidentified buck private found it floating in the surf, but refused the reward.

On his way home from Japan, war correspondents were startled to observe him wearing a crushed-crown Army Air Forces cap. It was dirty and as battered as his campaign hat.

Stilwell told correspondents, "I had to put on a dress hat. No telling what important people I'll be meeting."

Late in 1945, after returning from his command of the U. S. Tenth Army on Okinawa, Stilwell was named head of the Western Defense Command with headquarters at the presidio here.

Then when the War Department announced its reorganization plan, he was placed in command of the reactivated Sixth Army.

Played Football, Basketball

At West Point, which he entered in 1900, Stilwell displayed the physical stamina that was to stand him in good stead.

He played football and basketball, quarterbacking an Army team that whipped Navy in their annual battle. He was instrumental in having basketball adopted as a major sport at the school.

Stilwell was born at Palatka, Fla., March 19, 1883, while his parents, natives of Yonkers, N. Y., were vacationing in the Southern city. He was the second of four children.

Apparently he was born a linguist. He learned French, Spanish and Chinese with facility and had a working knowledge of Japanese.

His first service after graduation from the military academy was in the Philippines. He later served on the faculty at West Point and with the American Expeditionary Forces in France in December 1917, then became an intelligence officer with the rank of colonel.

His first China duty was at Peiping in 1920.

In July and August of the year, General Stilwell served as an Army member of the Atomic Bomb Evaluation Board for the joint chiefs of staff and observed and reported on the atomic bomb experiments at Bikini atoll.

Surviving him are his widow, and five children including Joseph, jr.; Nancy wife of Col. Ernest F. Easternbrook, an instructor at the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga.; Winifred wife of Maj. William E. Cox of Stilwell's Sixth Army Staff at the Presidio in San Francisco; Alison a daughter; and Benpamin W. a member of the sophomore class at Stanford.

NERVOUS · DIZZY · DULL · TIRED
INVOLUNTARY NAPS
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SYMPTOMS
Why be distressed needlessly when you can now get the effective aid of garlic for relief, without fear of offending with garlic breath. GOERWITCH'S odorless GARLIC TABLETS, time-proven by thousands of users, really are GARLIC MADE SOCIABLE. Whiffless, pleasant, chewable like candy. Use them regularly in this handy form. 60c & 1.10.
Mfr. Goerwitch Laboratory, Atlantic City, N. J.
AT LEADING DRUG STORES

Want a Steak? Plenty of Them Here, but All on the Hoof . . .

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

READ IT AND DROOL.—Cattle stretch to the horizon in this view of feeding pens of the Nebraska Feed Lot Co., at the southwest limits of Omaha, where the animals are held for fattening

CRASH

From Page 1

of misfortune in the Millar lives, an ambulance carrying the son of Major Millar to Bolling Field Station Hospital collided with an automobile at 9th st. and Virginia ave. se. The boy, Charles Millar, who had undergone a tonsillectomy at Bolling Field four days earlier and was being returned to the hospital because of complications, was not injured in the collision.

Lost in Overcast

In the two air crashes preliminary investigations indicate that both the B-25 and the four-motored Eastern Air Lines plane became lost in heavy overcast after circling over this area, attempting to land.

The air liner crashed into the side of a hill about 11:20 p. m. after narrowly missing the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Brian Popkins, jumping a road, hitting a 10-foot wellhouse and tearing down some high tension wires about 4 miles south of Alexandria.

It left a path of scattered bits of wing and fuselage 250 yards before turning over. As soon as the plane came to a halt the 22 passengers and 4 crew members scrambled out. Just as the last person left the airliner it burst into flame.

Only persons injured were the pilot, Capt. Joe S. Morris of Miami and the copilot, J. K. Zepernick, 31, also of Miami. Both are still in Alexandria Hospital with head injuries and other bruises. Morris, the most serious injured of the two, was described as being in "serious but not critical condition."

Volunteers Open Fire House Drive

A campaign to raise $6000 for construction of a branch engine house at Four Corners, Md., began yesterday as the Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Department distributed tickets for a Haloween dance at the Silver Spring Armory, October 31.

By canvassing homes in the ticket sale, the firemen expect to raise the above figure by Halloeen, according to Melvin Barton dance chairman.

Prizes for the prettiest and most original costumes will be awarded.

HOME Shoe SHINE Bracket
An Ideal Gift For Dad And The Boys
Enjoy shining your shoes on the new E-Z-SHINE Aluminum Shoeholder. Adjustable for men, women, children. Removable from wall bracket. Weighs only 2 lbs. Price: $2.50 (plus postage). C.O.D., check or Money Order.
E. PLANKINTON & SON, Wayne, Pa. Enclose no money.

Advertisement

Deafened People May Now Hear Clearly

Science has now made it possible for the deafened to hear faint sounds. It is a hearing device so small that it fits in the hand and enables thousands to enjoy sermons, music and friendly companionship. Accepted by the Council on Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association. This device does not require separate battery pack, battery wire, case or garment to bulge or weigh you down. The tone is clear and powerful. So made that you can adjust it yourself to suit your hearing as your hearing changes. The makers of Beltone, Dept. 530, 1450 W. 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill., are so proud of their achievement that they will gladly send free descriptive booklet and explain how you may get a full demonstration of this remarkable hearing device in your own home without risking a penny. Write Beltone today.

VOTE

From Page 1

ed on election day the wishes of our people may be brought forcefully to the attention of the entire United States and of Congress.

"Of course, the Board of Trade can only take the initative in the poll of public opinion. I earnestly bespeak the community-wide participation of everyone, both organizations and individuals, to make the plebiscite a complete success."

In the similar poll conducted on April 30, 1938, local residents cast slightly more than 95,000 ballots. Eighty-seven thousand voted for national representation and the right to vote for President, with 6800 opposed. On home municipal rule the vote was 83,00 0for and 11,000 against.

First Time Since 1871

Prior to the 1938 "election," citizens of the District had not gone to the polls since about 1871 when, for the last time they voted for a mayor and city council.

The November 5, plebiscite will follow the same general plan as its predecessor, which was under auspices of the D. C. Suffrage Association. Under its new name—Central Suffrage Conference—the latter is participating in the forthcoming project. At the call of Wilbur S. Finch, president, trustee members will meet at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow at the Board of Trade to discuss arrangements.

Chairman of the executive committee in charge of the vote is James sE. Colliflower, a former Board of Trade president. The secretary is Edwin N. Lewis, editor of "Washington Board of Trade News."

On Wednesday McGarraghy and other sponsors will appear before the Board of Education to request cooperation. This will involve granting of permission to establish polling places in schools throughout the city, and, in all probability, the excusing of children from classes on election day.

Representatives of 150 civic, business, fraternal, veteran, service club, and other community organizations will be invited to attend a meting at 4 p. m. Friday at the Board of Trade to plan rallies, parades and other vote-getting activities.

Expects Full Cooperation

Clifford N. Newell, vice president of the District of Columbia Federation of Citizens Associations, said yesterday that officers of several affiliated groups with whom he has talked are enthusiastically for the poll. He expects full cooperation by officers and members of the more than 50 organizations in the federation.

In so far as it is practicable, the same 63 public schools that were used in 1938 will be used this time, said the Board of Trade announcement. It may be necessary to set up some new precincts or adjust boundaries in conformity with population growth and residential developments.

Voting hours probably will be from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Voters will be asked to give their names, home addresses and telephone numbers. Volunteers will serve as supervisors and attendants.

The 95,000 ballots cast in 1938 came from an estimated 300,000 eligibles. Since the District's population, figured at 930,000 on January 1 of this year, has increased approximately 50 per cent in the ast eight or lnine years, the turnout potential is in the neighborhood of 450,000.

Headquarters of the executive committee for the plebiscite is in Room 204, Evening Star Building.

Servant Gets $700,000

Torquay, England, Oct. 12 (U.P.).—Miss Hilda Wooton, housekeeper to Wilfred Ernest Nicholson, elderly widower and chemical magnate, was bequeathed $700,000 in his will, it was learned today. This is believed to be the largest bequest ever made to a British housekeeper.

GARDENS
Burpee Crocus 12 BULBS 25¢
Large-Flowered
The choicest crocus from Holland are back—blue, purple, yellow, white, striped. Special All Colors Mixed, postpaid: 12 Bulbs 25c; 50 Bulbs $1; 100 Bulbs $1.85. Order today! Burpee Fall Bulb Book FREE. Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Lilies, etc. Plant this fall for glorious blooms next spring. Send postcard now.
GUARANTEED TO BLOOM
MAIL BOOK FREE
W. Atlee Burpee Co.
Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia 32, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
Plant in Fall for luscious berries next spring. Sunrise Evang., world's most popular, or Giant Mastodon Everbearing . . . 100 plants, very special $3.50, or 25 for $1.00. Cash orders prepaid, or sent C.O.D. plus charges. Return at once if not satisfied. Given for prompt action with $3.50 orders, $1 value Jumbo Bloom Peony root. Order now. Clip this. OWEN NURSERY, Dept. 141-C, Bloomington, Ill.

Extraordinary Offer!
FLOWERING SIZE
Darwin
TULIPS
100 BULBS $2.69
Think of it! These are flowering size bulbs, not tiny bulblets—guaranteed to blossom into large, long-stemmed tulips of vivid, breathtaking beauty! Order now—receive this glorious Rainbow Mixture in time for Fall planting!
Free! With each 100 Tulip Bulb order—bonus of 25 Spring flowering Crocus Bulbs in exotic color mixture!
Prepaid. Send check, money order or C.O.D.
U.S.-DUTCH BULB CORP.
220-9th Ave., Dept. I, New York 1, N. Y.

Watson Goes on Trial Oct. 15 in Gem Case

Frankfurt, Oct. 12 (U.P.).—Army officials announced today that Maj. David F. Watson, Burlingame, Calif., second of three U. S. Army officers charged with stealing the $1,500,000 Hesse family jewel collection from Kronberg castle, will go on trial October 15.

Watson is acused of having conspired with Col. Jack W. Durant and his wife, Wac Capt. Kathleen Nash Durant, to remove stolen jewels from their settings and shipping them to the United States. Captain Durant was sentenced on September 30 to five years at hard labor. Her husband is still awaiting trial.

S.C. 'Most Negro-Hating' State, Izvestia Decides

Moscow, Oct. 12 (U.P.).—Izvestia, the government newspaper, today surveyed the Negro situation in America and nominated South Carolina as "the most Negro-hating State."

2 D. C. Women Among 12 Hurt In Bus Mishap

Two District women were among 12 persons injured early yesterday when a Greyhound bus bound from Washington to New York went out of control 9 miles from Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Lillian K. Cade, 55, of 12 Keel Green sw., wife of Herman Cade, suffered lacerations of face and right arm and bruises. She was bound for New Haven, Conn., on vacation. Another District woman, Mrs. Katherine Jetter, 58, street address unknown, suffered a possible fractured skull.

HOTELS

From Page 1

with the union to refuse to handle any calls. Our operators are instructed to answer calls in order of their appearance."

"If the union is refusing to handle telephone calls it is doing so on its own initiative and contrary to the instructions of the company."

Meantime, the strike which gripped practically all of Washington's "big name" hotels entered its second day with no prospect of settlement.

Strikers, including waiters, bartenders, bellhops, elevator operators, kitchen employes and cleaning staffs, left their jobs between 2 and 3 p. m. yesterday in demands for wage increases.

Federal Conciliator Clyde Mills last night gloomily announced "no immediate possibility of settlement." Mills said "I haven't been able to see any possibility at all."

The Hotel Association rejected the Labor Department's compromise wage offer and an alternate arbitration proposal after representatives of the four locals involved had accepted the compromise.

Joseph C. McGarraghy, counsel for the Hotel Association and Samuel Levine, union attorney, announced they're "standing pat."

Between 500 and 600 pickets paced their beats through the day yesterday and plodded through yesterday afternoon's driving rani.

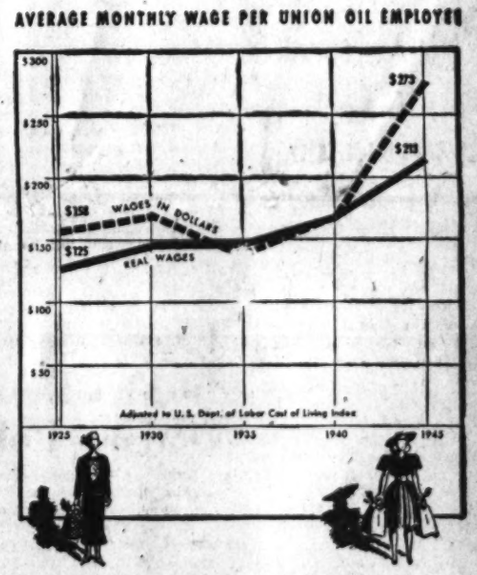
APPOINT

From Page 1

the people of the District in all hearings of the Public Utilities Commission, and in all judicial proceedings involving the interests of users of utilities. He has also investigated the services, rates and property valuations of the utilities.

The nominee is married and has four children.

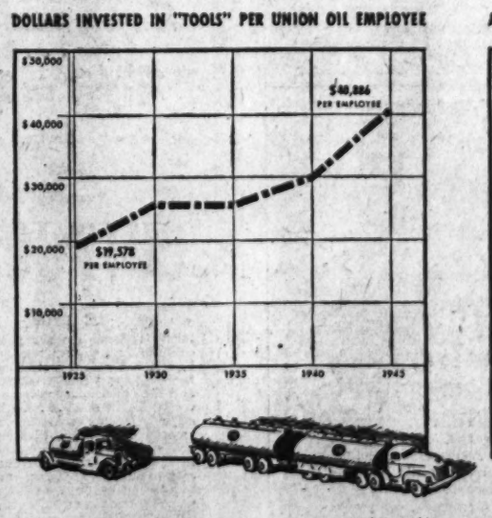
There's only one way to raise wages

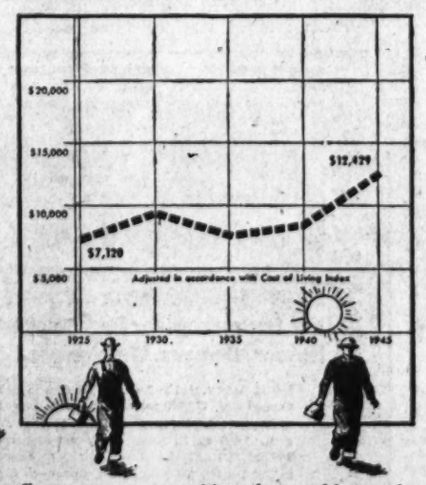


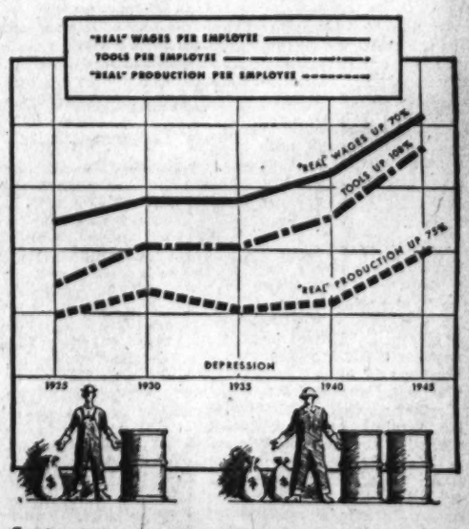
1. Each year a business produces so much income. Part of that income goes for rent, raw materials and other expenses. What's left is divided between the employees and the owners—as wages and profits. Many people think wages can be raised by giving employees a bigger *share* of the income that's left. But in 9 cases out of 10 this can't be done.

2. In most U. S. businesses the employees are *already* getting a lion's share of the income. Last year, for example, Union Oil employees got 77% of all income the company produced over expenses. (The stockholders got 12% in dividends and 11% was plowed back into the business.) Nevertheless, employees' wages since 1925 have almost *doubled*.

3. Here's the average Union Oil employee's wage in actual dollars per month (dotted line above). Of course $1 today won't buy what it bought—say—in 1935. So we've also converted those dollars into "Real" Wages (solid line). This shows what the U. S. Dept. of Labor Cost of Living Index found the pay check would actually *buy* each year in food, clothing, etc.







4. Now, if there are only so many "pieces in a pie," how were wages increased that much? Mostly by producing "bigger pies." In 1925 each Union Oil employee had an average of $19,578 worth of "tools"—oil wells, refineries, trucks, etc.—to work with. By 1945 the owners had provided him with $40,886 worth—*twice* as much.

5. "Tools" are one thing that enable people to *multiply the labor of their hands*. Today, Union Oil people work about 35% fewer hours than in 1925. They have better vacation, hospital and pension plans. But because they have more "tools" with which to work, they can *produce* more. And because they can produce more, per employee, they are able to *earn* more.

6. The three charts together show graphically that the only real way to *raise wages* is to *raise production*. Union Oil is not unique in this respect. Almost every U. S. business plots out the same. But one word of warning: Until recently, stockholders have always had the *incentive* to provide *more* and *more* "tools". Today, much of that *incentive* has been whittled away. Unless it is restored, we're not going to have the progress in the future that we've had in the past.

UNION OIL COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

AMERICA'S FIFTH FREEDOM IS FREE ENTERPRISE

High School Editors Ready The Easterner to Make Term's First Deadline . . .

1. "CITY DESK"—Busy in the editorial room of the Easterner are Barbara Hutchinson, 17, of 4115 Wisconsin ave. nw., art editor and feature writer; Mary Clements, 17, 1107 Staples st. ne., business manager; Mazelle Bigelow, 17, of 1007 North Carolina ave. se., copy editor; Nora Quinn, 16, of 1348 Maryland ave. ne., news editor; discussing a story with Beverly Hall, 17, of 509 17th st. se., managing editor. Dr. Regis Boyle, faculty advisor and instructor in journalism, is at the phone

2. IN THE COMPOSING ROOM—The Easterner is made up in the school print shop although the stories are set by a commercial shop. Here are the sports editors and "stonemen" looking over their page are (from left) Alvin Shuster, 16, of 1400 Potomac ave se.; Alfonzo Gonnella, 17, of 1114 Trinidad ave. ne.; Max Cadenhead, 17, of 9 2d st. ne.; Gil Gimble, 16, of 421 East Capitol st., and Hilda Exler, 17, of 162 Heckman st. se.

3. INTERVIEW—Betty Long, 16, of 3435 Eads st. ne., assistant editor, questions Biology Instructor Ralph Watt, former Army major, for a story in the first edition

Post Staff Photos—Del Vecchio

4. FINAL CHECK—Looking over the Easterner as it is "put to bed" on an electrically-operated cylindrical press, which turns out 2000 copies each edition, are (from left) Joseph Mastrorocco, 16, of 611 5th st. ne. and David Byrd, 16, of 1127 West Virginia ave. ne., pressmen; Beverly Hall, managing editor, and Esther Ludke, 17, of 4600 Walnut ave. se., editor in chief. The student's paper has a record of not more than one typographical error per issue

THE EASTERNER, student publication at Eastern High School, goes to press Friday for the first time this school year. It will take the ink with an illustrious background including all the top honors a high school paper can win—the International Award from Quill and Scroll, the Medalist from the Columbia Scholastic Press Association and the all-American honor rating from the National Scholastic Press Association among them

THE embryo journalists run their sheet as near like the big time as they can. Freshmen journalists are assigned as legmen. Advanced students are editors, who read galley proofs from their commercial printer. Three student photographers make and develop their own pictures

PRINT shop work for the paper is supervised by Augustine Winnemore, while Mrs. Lucy Weese, both faculty members, oversees the advertising staff

1800 Attend Hood College Campus Day

Before 1800 visitors the sophomore class carried off top honors at the traditional campus day activities at Hood College, Frederick, Md., yesterday afternoon.

It was the twenty-ninth year that Hood has presented the four classes in this manner and the silver cup trophy was awarded to the class president, Miss Martha Kirkpatrick of Severna Park, Md., by Mrs. Clifford Yinger, president of the Hood Alumni Association.

Held in the outdoor Hodson Memorial Theater, each of the four classes presented an original theme, with costumes and songs.

The winning sophomores had as their theme "Hood Merry-go-round" with the songs centering around college activity.

The second place senior class chose "Robin Hood" as the theme. Costumes, music and songs were in keeping with the legend.

The junior class took third spot, delving into the sports world for it characterization. The girls were costumed as football players. The theme was "The Third Quarter and a Goal to Go."

They came up on the stage 11 at a time, each "team" presenting its song and then retiring to the audience.

Although finishing in fourth place the ambitious freshmen produced an original theme "Hood Record Makers," which was based on future years.

Henry T. Wade, professor of music, presented an organ recital.

Miss Elizabeth Bishop of Washington, was general chairman of the campus day activities which closed with a semi-formal dance last night.

WEATHER

From Page 1

up to 40 at National Airport. The front was moving southeastward and struck Baltimore about the same time it hit Washington, the forecaster said.

Washingtonians seeking advice on weather conditions over Skyline Drive, Virginia, yesterday flooded the Weather Bureau with calls and were advised to wait until today to make the scenic trip, the forecaster said.

Temperatures today are expected to rise from a low of 50 to the low 60's in the afternoon but may nosedive to 40tonight, the forecaster said.

The Weather Bureau said there was a possibility of frost throughout the Washington area and nearby Eastern States and that it is prepared to issue frost warnings. The thermometer registered a high of 78 degrees yesterday at 2 p. m.

VESSEL

From Page 1

cue operations took all day, even after the Stavenger Fjord poured tons of oil on the water to form a heavy slick.

The fire was at last under control, but the condition of the 3889-ton Kristina Thorden obviously was bad. She was wallowing helplessly under the impact of the high waves. Fire had burned out her radio equipment and only communication was by blinker lights.

Her owners, the Thorden Shipping Co., said they had hopes of saving her if the storm abated. A sister ship, the Selma Thorden, en route from Gothenburg to the United States, was expected to reach the scene late today nad try to take her in tow.

District Resident Dead

Largely because of the burned-out radio equipment, details of the Kristina Thorden's plight were skimpy.

The dead were Walter Heiberg of Washington, D. C., former United States naval attache at Stockholm, and two Finnish students, Joergen Erichson, Wen and Paul Kempainen, 27. Earlier reports said five were dead.

Erik Lundquist, the ship's steward, and two Swedish passengers, Sten Scholander and Erik Killander, were in serious condition.

Besides the three killed and the two seriously injured, the Kristina Thorden had seven other passengens aboard: Aake Viking, a Helsinki, Finland, publisher, and his wife, Ulilas; Otto Scholander, Stockholm; E. F. E. Kielland, Stockholm, and his wife, Gun; Anders Torstensson-Lindfors, Lidingo, Sweden—a total of 12.

(The State Department in Washington said it had been advised by the U. S. Consul General in Stockholm that Mrs. Heiberg and former U. S. Consul General Walter Leonard also were passengers. The Thorden Lines in New York also said they believed Mrs. Heiberg was on board.)

There was no indication what caused the fire, but it was believed here that it may have been a cigarette, carelessly thrown down by a passenger or crew member.

The Kristina left Gothenbuurg for Baltimore on October 4 with a cargo of highly inflammable cellulose and steel.

CONFER

From Page 1

ers at the two sessions preceding the evening meeting at which the vote was taken on the treaty. He followed Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Feodor Gusev, who defended Slavic reparations demands.

Move Aimed at Soviet

Gusev said the American campaign was directed at "the legitimate rights of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia," who would receive 200 million dollars, $30 million dollars and 70 million dollars, respectively, under Article 21 of the Draft Treaty.

Gusev admitted the Hungarian economy was "badly shattered" but said the real cause was the need for three billion dollars worth of Hungarian Railroad and other material which he said the Germans carted off during their retreat and which he said the Americans were retaining in Austria and Germany.

Thorp retorted that the three million dollar figure was "fantastic" and denied that the American occupation authorities were holding up the return of any Hungarian material.

Thorp said that the American representative on the Allied Control Council in Berlin had suggested on June 26, 1946, that "certain former enemy countries, including Hungary, be made eligible for restitution," of German-seized property, but that "despite the continued efforts of the United States" the necessary four-power agreement has not been obtained.

Return of Gold Cited

He declared that the United States has "done all that it could to alleviate the situation" in Hungary. He said American authorities in Austria, where four-power agreement for restitution was unnecessary, have returned 32 million dollars worth of Hungarian gold and the Hungarians have been asked to submit lists of their property in the American zones of Germany and Austria.

Earlier in the day Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, speaking on the political clauses of the treaty, said the United States sympathized with Czechoslovakia demands for the forced transfer of 200,000 Hungarians from Czech territory to Hungary.

But, he added, "for humanitarian reasons we could not look with favor on the incorporation into a treaty of peace the principle of forced unilateral transfer of populations."

Accidents Kill 174 in Homes In 9 Months

Home fatalities were reported for last week by the District Red Cross Accident Prevention Service in two accidental overdoses of drugs and four falls. The six deaths brought the year's total for this area to 174.

In addition to the fatal accidents, local hospitals were busy caring for home injuries, the majority incurred by children.

Childrens Hospital gave first aid to two infants who broke their nursing bottles; another child bitten by a rat, and two others conked by objects thrown by their playmates. Physicians there also washed out the stomach of a 4-year-old who drank a pint of sherry wine and removed hard candy from the esophagus of another who swallowed through the wrong tube.

Sibley Hospital treated one youngster for burns incurred from a hair-straightening iron and has under observation a 2-year-old who fell into a bucket of scalding water. One boy, age 10, was given emergency treatment at Casualty Hosital for burns and lacerations suffered when an object he found in his backyard exploded in his hand.

Hot coffee sent two adults to Georgetown Hospital with scalds while another man was treated there for broken bones of the hand, caused when the lid of his trunk banged down. At Providence Hospital, physicians removed a needle from the hand of a woman who had been cleaning her rugs. Slips in slicing bread and cheese sent two persons to Freedmen's Hospital with cuts.

The week's home accident toll found 25 hurt in falls, 9 burned, the 2 accidental poisonings, 23 cuts and 19 miscellaneous home accidents. Injuries to date in 1946 total 4085 in contrast to last year's totals for the same period of 3899. Deaths during last year's comparative period totaled 145.

Operation Saves Half of Nose Man Lost in Accident

Evanston, Ill., Oct. 11 (US).—Al Moore, 42, the auto accident victim who was a man with half a nose for two hours September 24, tonight pronounced the salvage and surgery job done for him a success.

When he was brought to Evanston Hospital with half his nose torn off, doctors had police scour the accident scene for the missing half. They found it and doctors sewed it back on and awaited results. Tonight Moore sniffed delicately and proclaimed:

"Seems good as ever."

"QUESTOVER"

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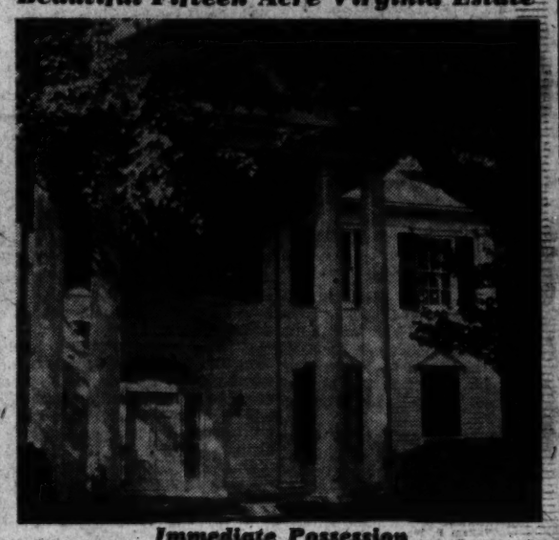

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2 STREET FRONTS. 637-647 W. 125th St., thru to 634-644 W. 130th St. 139'5"x125'x182'9"x120'11". Ground area, 18,900 sq. ft. 4-story and basement brick garage. Bldg. area, 71,000 sq. ft.

2 STREET FRONTS. 627-629 W. 129th St. thru to 624-626 W. 130th St. 50'x199'10". Ground area, 10,000 sq. ft. 3-story and basement garage. Bldg. area, 35,000 sq. ft.

2534 AMSTERDAM AVE., SW cor. 186th St. 163'7" x 100' x irreg.; 20'x61' improved with 1-story brick sub-station generating plant. Ceiling height 25 ft. Remaining corner area vacant.

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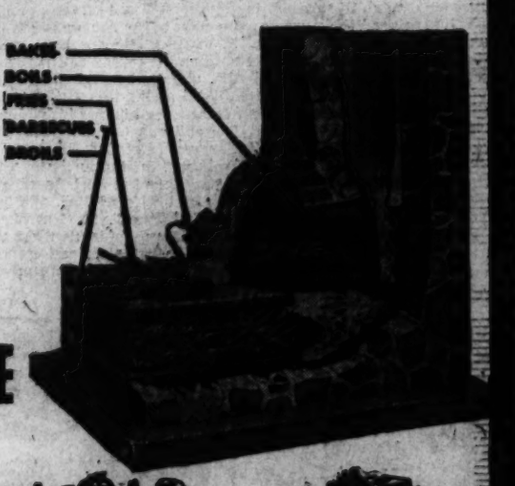

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STREET.....
CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

Hatch to Ask End Of Mid-Term Election

Omaha, Oct. 11 (AP).—A constitutional amendment to eliminate what he called midterm elections to the House of Representatives is ready for introduction at the next session of Congress, Senator Hatch (D.-N. Mex.), announced yesterday.

Died 1

COURTNEY, Infant. On Wednesday, October 9, 1946, at Georgetown University Hospital. Infant COURTNEY, beloved daughter of Melvin L. Courtney and the late Helen L. Courtney. Services at Chambers' Georgetown funeral home, 31st and M sts. nw., on Sunday, October 13, at 2 p. m. Interment, Walkers Chapel, Va.

COUSINS, WILLIAM D. On Friday, October 11, 1946, at the Naval Hospital, WILLIAM D. COUSINS, beloved husband of Mary F. Cousins, father of Mary Ellen Cousins, stepfather of Ralph A. and Charles F. Cousins, brother of Mrs. Alice Nally. Prayers at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, October 14, at 8:30 a. m. A requiem mass will be offered in Holy Comforter Catholic Church, 14th at East Capitol sts., at 9 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

BONDE, EMMET R. On Friday, October 11, 1946, New York City, N. Y., EMMET R. BONDE, the beloved son of Mrs. Anna R. Bonde and brother of Leslie H. and Robert C. Bonde, Mrs. C. Rosco Reynolds, Mrs. Arthur Owens and Irene A. Bonde. Funeral at Chambers' funeral home, 1400 Chapin st. nw., on Monday, October 14, at 12 p. m. Interment, Arlington National Cemetery.

FORCE, JOSEPH C. On Thursday, October 10, 1946, at his residence, 518 H st. nw., JOSEPH C. FORCE, beloved brother of Mrs. Sadie W. Sullivan and Mrs. Emma Overhaus. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., until Monday, October 14, at 12:30 p. m. Services in Fort Myer chapel, Fort Myer, Va., at 1 p. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

GREENE, EMMA. On Wednesday, October 9, 1946, at her residence, 514 D st. ne. EMMA GREENE, beloved daughter of the late John W. and Margaret Greene. Funeral from her late residence on Monday, October 14, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Glenwood Cemetery. Arrangements by the Huntsmann funeral home.

HINE, REGINA M. On Friday, October 11, 1946, REGINA M. HINE (nee Hanan), beloved wife of Harold C. Hine of 613 14th st. ne., and mother of Sharon P. Hine. Funeral from the Timothy Hanlon funeral home, 641 R st. ne., on Monday, October 14, at 9:30 a. m. High requiem mass at Holy Comforter Church at 10 a. m. Interment, Arlington National Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

KELLERMANN, WILLIAM F. Suddenly on Thursday, October 10, 1946, at his home, 6134 30th st. nw. WILLIAM F. KELLERMANN, beloved husband of Augusta P. Kellermann and father of William Thomas Kellermann. Mr. Kellermann rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8934 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., where prayers will be said on Monday, October 14, at 9 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

NALLEY, WILLIAM F. On Thursday, October 10, 1946, WILLIAM F. NALLEY, of 636 Emerson st. nw., the beloved husband of Anna A. Nalley, father of William S. Nalley and brother of Charles Nalley. Funeral from the W. W. Deal funeral home, 4812 Georgia ave. nw., on Monday, October 14, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment, Cedar Hill Cemetery.

RITENOUR, CHARLOTTE. On Friday, October 11, 1946, at her residence, 4037 Benton st. nw., CHARLOTTE RITENOUR (nee Dunn), beloved wife of William T. Ritenour. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw. Mass will be said at the Fort Myer Chapel on Monday, October 14, at 9 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

SHANAHAN, FLORA M. Suddenly, on Thursday, October 10, 1946, at her residence, 115 D st. se., FLORA M. SHANAHAN, beloved daughter of the late Anna V. McDonald and sister of Mrs. S. Donbrow. Friends may call at the Lee funeral home, 4th st. and Massachusetts ave. se., through Sunday, October 13. Services and interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

WHITE, MARGARET C. On Thursday, October 10, 1946, at Sibley Hospital, MARGARET C. WHITE, the beloved wife of William P. White and mother of Pfc. Edward T., Walter P. White. Prayers at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, October 14, at 8:30 a. m. Mass at Mount Calvary Catholic Church, Forestville, Md., at 9 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

WILSON, THEODORE FRANKLIN, SR. On Thursday, October 10, 1946, at his residence, 2600 Monroe st. ne., THEODORE FRANKLIN WILSON, SR., husband of May Wilson and father of Theodore F. Wilson, jr., and Mrs. Elvin B. Crawford. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, October 14, at 10 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

GallingerFaces Crisis in Baby Delivery Cases

The District Health Department last night announced emergency steps to increase home delivery cases, as Gallinger Hospital faces a "serious breakdown" of its obstetrical service.

Dr. George C. Ruhland, District health officer, said the municipal hospital "crisis" was due to the temporary closing of Freedmen's Hospital infant and obstetrical wards on August 29 when a serious diarrhea epidemic broke out.

He outlined the following emergency plan taken to cope with Gallinger's "impossible load" of obstetrical cases:

1. Staff and student members of the three local medical schools have been asked to volunteer their services in delivering children at home.

2. More careful screening of maternity cases upon admittance to determine whether hospital delivery is "absolutely necessary."

3. Possible reduction of hospitalization period for maternity cases.

4. Appeal to Garfield and Columbia Hospitals to take on some of Gallinger's increased case load, and

5. Request to the Red Cross home nursing service and Motor Corps for more nursing assistance in the home and more emergency drivers.

Supporting his action, Dr. Ruhland commented that "while hospital service is the ideal, let us not forget that babies were born before there were hospitals and that for many generations home deliveries were the practice. Right now our limited hospital facilities must be reserved for the complicated obstetrical cases."

Ruhland pointed out that Gallinger is equipped to handle from 2000 to 2400 maternity cases a year, while Freedmen's formerly carried about 2100 a year. Last month Gallinger had 430 cases, he said.

Freedmen's, now undergoing renovations, is expected to reopen to maternity cases on a limited scale a week from Monday, Dr. James L. Hall said last night. "But the reopening won't help much," he added, "as we will only handle 16 mothers compared to our normal load of 54."

Silver Spring Unit Of Red Cross Seeks Blood Donors

An appeal for new blood donors was made yesterday by Mrs. Robert Campbell, chairman of the Silver Spring Branch, Montgomery County Chapter, American Red Cross.

Arrangements will be made, Mrs. Campbell said, to transport donors to the Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., where the blood is needed. All prospective donors are requested to call Mrs. W. C. Manson, Sligo 4320, or the Red Cross branch headquarters, Silver Spring 0383, for an appointment.

Smuts Warns Veto Rights Can Be Abused

Brussels, Belgium, Oct. 12 (U.P.).—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, warned today that abuse of the veto right by big five powers in the Security Council was a grave threat to the future of the United Nations.

"The veto right was intended as a powerful means of keeping the big powers together in the cause of world peace," Smuts said in a speech to the Belgian Parliament. "Instead of serving this high purpose the veto is now being used as a pawn in the game of power politics.

"The very basis of hope for world peace is thus endangered," the venerable statesman said.

He reiterated his call for "a fresh start" by the Big Five on the task of preserving world peace, asserting that "the present drift is a drift to the rocks."

Jewish War Vets Install Officers At Dinner Monday

The recently formed District department of the Jewish War Veterans will intall new officers at 7:30 p. m. Monday at Delmonico's Restaurant, 727 15th st. nw.

Barnet Nover, Washington Post columnist, and Brig. Gen. Claude B. Ferenbaugh, commander of the Military District of Washington, will be guest speakers. Officers to be installed are Benjamin Aronsohn, commander, Arthur M. Schiller, senior vice commander, Philip Fox, junior vice commander, Philip Goldstein, judge advocate, and Morris Cohen, quartermaster.

About 500 veterans and their wives are exepected to witness the ceremonies.

Soviet Reported Fortifying Zone In Manchuria

Peiping, Oct. 11 (INS).—A Danish woman missionary from Manchuria disclosed today that Russian troops based at Port Arthur are heavily fortifying the Soviet-controlled Liaotung zone in southeastern Manchuria.

The missionary, in one of the first accounts to penetrate rigid Soviet censorship, said the Russians have completed repairs to Port Arthur facilities to enable Soviet vessels to supply large troop concentrations in the Liaotung area.

She is Miss Kirstine Wemmelund, 59-year-old Lutheran missionary now recovering in Peiping from the effects of a rough 16-day voyage from Dairen aboard a Chinese junk.

Miss Wemmelund, who lived in Port Arthur 10 years, said she left there August 25.

National Weather Summary

Copr. 1946 Edw. L. A. Wagner

24-HOUR FORECAST: Maine will have rainy weather Sunday, while elsewhere in New England, in eastern New York and New Jersey there will be occasional light rain Sunday morning followed by clearing skies in the afternoon.

Southeastern Florida will have showers along the segment of the cold front influencing that portion of the State.

The rest of the Nation east of the Mississippi will enjoy fair, but cool weather Sunday.

Rising temperatures and clear skies are promised the southern and central plains States. Here warmer air is circulating northward on the west side of the high pressure center which marks a ridge of higher barometer readings extending northward from the Middle Gulf coast through the Mississippi Valley and central Great Lakes region. (See air flow arrows on FOTOCAST).

Partly cloudy or overcast skies are limited to the northern half of the United States and along the east coast.

Wisconsin and upper Michigan will have cloudy conditions accompanied by light snow in northern areas and scattered showers in southern parts of Wisconsin as the frontal system linked with the low pressure center on the Canadian border drifts eastward.

Scattered snow flurries and a few rain showers are pictured for the northern Rockies.

It will be cool and partly cloudy over the Northwest quadrant of the Nation with the mountainous sections forecast to have the snow or rain showers mentioned above.

Iowa will be cloudy and experience freezing temperatures Sunday night.

California will have warmer weather in the south and cooler conditions in northern areas of the State.

Fair and clear is the forecast for the southwest, except for some high clouds along the Mexican border.

Big N. Y. Registration Cheers Hannegan

Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of the Democratic National Committee yesterday hailed the increase in New York State registrations as "tangible evidence" of a victory for his party in the November 5 election.

"Registrations in the first two days show a 70 per cent increase over the rate in the last off-year election, 1942," he said in a statement. "The unprecedented figure—663,269—exceeds even our own highest hopes. A heavy vote favors our party. Here we have solid, tangible evidence of a Democratic victory in New York, which will mean the election of James M. Mead as Governor and Herbert H. Lehman as Senator."

Lusatian Independence Move Denied Support by Poland

By Homer Bigart
Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc.

Warsaw, Oct. 11 (Delayed).—The Polish Provisional government, obedient to a changing party line at Moscow, has withdrawn support from the Lusatian Nationalist Movement.

General Victor Grosz, propaganda chief in the foreign ministry here, said: "We have much sympathy for the Lusatians in their struggle against the Germans, but their claim for independence is not backed by the Polish government."

Thus a dream of a new Slavic state, to be carved out of southern Brandenburg and eastern Saxony and situated so as to face the new Polish frontier on the Neisse River, has been dissipated temporarily. The announcement by Grosz is not surprising, for Moscow, in recent months, apparently has become cool toward Lusatian aspirations.

Story Censored

Last week the Supreme Council of the Polish Peasant Party proposed that the issue be brought up at the Paris Peace Conference, but government censors kept the newspaper "Gazeta Ludowa" from printing this.

Once the Polish claim to western territories was conceded by the United States and Great Britain, the Slavs had expected to ask the independence of Lusatia, the Wendish region adjoining Poland's Neisse River frontier.

In Lusatia there are about 200,000 Wends, descendants of an ancient Slavonic Tribe, who, despite almost complete Germanization, still keep a Slavic dialect resembling Polish. The Wendish area runs from the Neisse westward to near Dresden and from the Czech Border northward to a point 50 miles southeast of Berlin.

See Much Larger State

Lusatian Nationalists dream of a much larger state, extending clear to the southeast limit of Berlin. Bautzen, 30 miles east of Dresden, is their capital. Until recently they claimed considerable territory east of the Neisse, including the City of Goerlitz, but now appear willing to yield to Poland.

Russia, whose occupation zone in Germany embraces Lusatia, is clearly undecided at the moment just what to do about it. At first the Russians gave the Lusatians every encouragement. The Nationalists elected a governing council and prepared to publish Wendish-language newspapers. Then suddenly the Russians cooled.

Lusatian newspapers still are published in German, and thus far no nationalist delegation has been invited to Moscow, although Andrei I. Vishinsky, Soviet deputy foreign minister, recently received a group in Paris.

Moscow Hesitancy

Moscow's hesitancy probably is the result of the firm Anglo-American stand against further partitioning of Germany, and secondly to political considerations inside the Russian zone of Germany.

Lusatian independence claims were ignored at Versailles after the first world war.

Even if the United States and Britain consented to an independent Lusatia, which is hardly likely, a wendish state could be carved out with difficulty. Lusatia, around Bautzen, is predominantly Slav and so is lower Lusatia around Cottbus, but between the Slavic "islands" live tens of thousands of Germans. Independence would mean another mass migration of expelled persons.

Join the Inner Circle of Coffee Lovers

Some Members of the Inner Circle
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MR. ROCKWELL KENT
MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON
MRS. CHARLES P. CURTIS III
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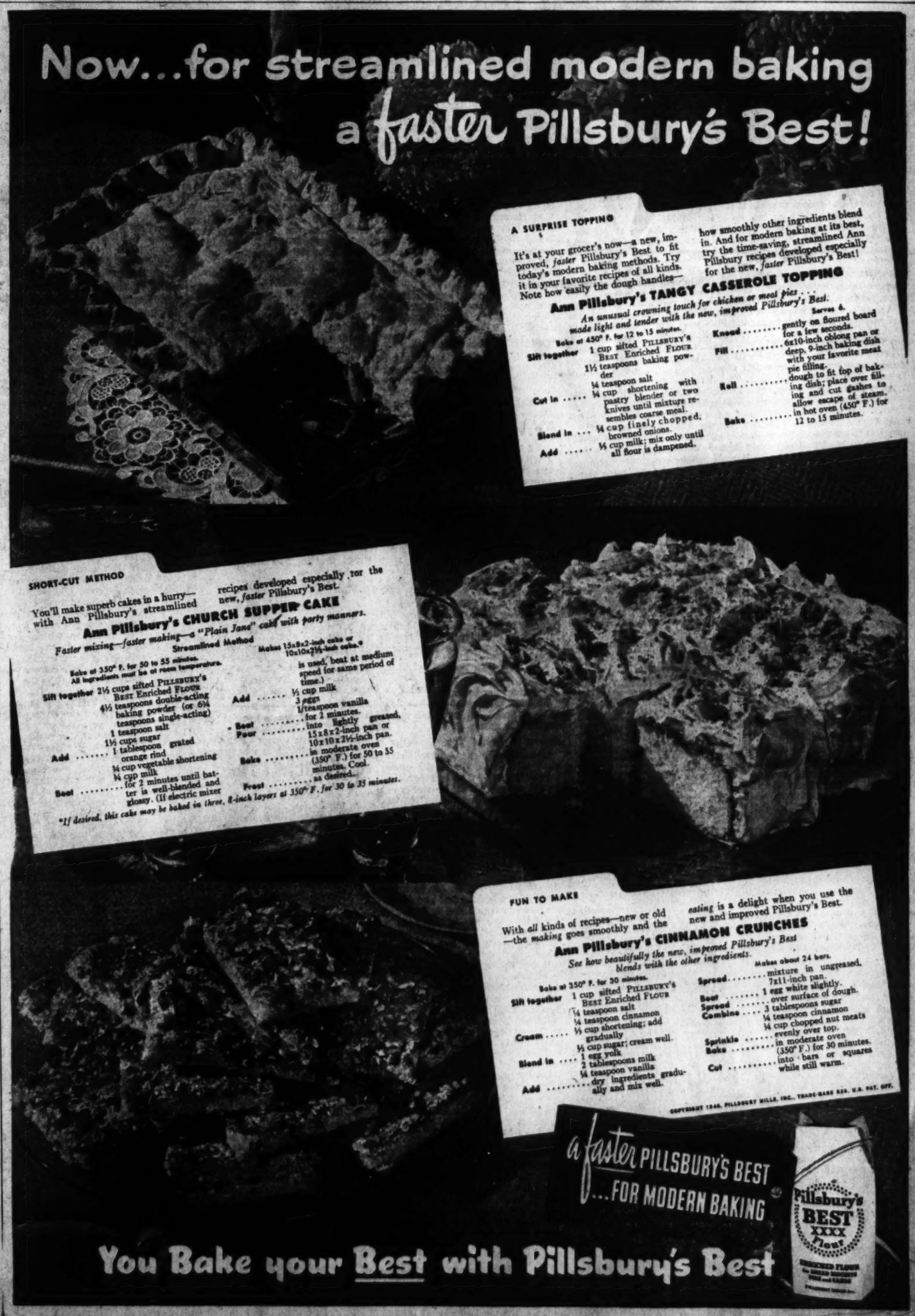
Now...for streamlined modern baking a faster Pillsbury's Best!



A SURPRISE TOPPING

It's at your grocer's now—a new, improved, *faster* Pillsbury's Best to fit today's modern baking methods. Try it in your favorite recipes of all kinds. Note how easily the dough handles—how smoothly other ingredients blend in. And for modern baking at its best, try the time-saving, streamlined Ann Pillsbury recipes developed especially for the new, *faster* Pillsbury's Best!

Ann Pillsbury's TANGY CASSEROLE TOPPING

An unusual crowning touch for chicken or meat pies . . . made light and tender with the new, improved Pillsbury's Best.

Serves 4.

Bake at 450° F. for 12 to 15 minutes.

Sift together — 1 cup sifted Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ¼ teaspoon salt
Cut in — ¼ cup shortening with pastry blender or two knives until mixture resembles coarse meal.
Blend in — ¼ cup finely chopped, browned onions.
Add — ½ cup milk; mix only until all flour is dampened.
Knead — gently on floured board for a few seconds.
Fill — 6x10-inch oblong pan or deep, 9-inch baking dish with your favorite meat pie filling.
Roll — dough to fit top of baking dish; place over filling and cut gashes to allow escape of steam.
Bake — in hot oven (450° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes.

SHORT-CUT METHOD

You'll make superb cakes in a hurry—with Ann Pillsbury's streamlined recipes developed especially for the new, *faster* Pillsbury's Best.

Ann Pillsbury's CHURCH SUPPER CAKE

Faster mixing—faster making—a "Plain Jane" cake with party manners.

Streamlined Method

Bake at 350° F. for 50 to 55 minutes. All ingredients must be at room temperature.

Sift together — 2½ cups sifted Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour, 4½ teaspoons double-acting baking powder (or 6¾ teaspoons single-acting), 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ cups sugar
Add — 1 tablespoon grated orange rind, ¾ cup vegetable shortening, ¾ cup milk
Beat — for 2 minutes until batter is well-blended and glossy. (If electric mixer is used, beat at medium speed for same period of time.)
Add — ½ cup milk, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon vanilla
Beat — for 2 minutes.
Pour — into lightly greased, 15x8x2-inch pan or 10x10x2½-inch pan.
Bake — in moderate oven (350° F.) for 50 to 55 minutes. Cool.
Frost — as desired.

Makes 15x8x2-inch cake or 10x10x2½-inch cake.*

*If desired, this cake may be baked in three, 8-inch layers at 350° F. for 30 to 35 minutes.

FUN TO MAKE

With *all* kinds of recipes—new or old—the *making* goes smoothly and the *eating* is a delight when you use the new and improved Pillsbury's Best.

Ann Pillsbury's CINNAMON CRUNCHES

See how beautifully the new, improved Pillsbury's Best blends with the other ingredients.

Makes about 24 bars.

Bake at 350° F. for 30 minutes.

Sift together — 1 cup sifted Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
Cream — ½ cup shortening; add gradually ½ cup sugar; cream well.
Blend in — 1 egg yolk, 2 tablespoons milk, ¼ teaspoon vanilla
Add — dry ingredients gradually and mix well.
Spread — mixture in ungreased, 7x11-inch pan.
Beat — 1 egg white slightly.
Spread — over surface of dough.
Combine — 3 tablespoons sugar, ¼ teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ cup chopped nut meats
Sprinkle — evenly over top.
Bake — in moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 minutes.
Cut — into bars or squares while still warm.

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a faster PILLSBURY'S BEST ...FOR MODERN BAKING

Pillsbury's BEST XXXX Flour

You Bake your Best with Pillsbury's Best

Washington Post Sports
SM Sunday, October 13, 1946

Texas Wins, 20-13; Columbia Beats Yale; Injured Slaughter May Not Play Today

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Oct. 12.—The Red Sox this year set a new high in the customary tipping of the clubhouse boys. When the regular season ended, Clubhouse Custodian Johnny Orlando received several $100 honorariums from the pennant-winning Boston players. The size of his top from Williams was $2500, honest. . . . The Nation's big bookmakers would not quote odds against Army's opponents on a point basis in West Point's first two games of the season because of the uncertainty of Blanchard's presence in the backfield. . . . Ostensibly, Bing Crosby sold his interest in the Delmar, Calif., race track so he could buy into baseball. But now as part owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates he has a suit pending in Washington for recovery of 150 shares of stock in the Delmar track, worth $67,500. . . . Announcement that Buck Newsom has signed as a radio sports commentator on a Washington station is due any day now. He isn't retiring from baseball. . . . Notre Dame's colors are blue and gray, not the Kelly Green of their football jerseys. Knute Rockne adopted the green motif 20 yars ago to help popularize Notre Dame's label of the Fighting Irish. . . . Baseball Commissioner A. B. Chandler will scrutinize the voting of the teams which split up their World Series shares and make changes arbitrarily if he thinks any players got a dirty deal.

POVICH

THE MIAMI team of the All-American Conference is taking a whopping financial loss thus far, with only 5700 customers at its home opener and only 5000 attending their game at Buffalo later in the week . . . In the conference, the home club is compelled to pay a $15,000 guarantee to the visiting team, in contrast to the National Football League's $10,000 guarantee to the visiting club . . . Steve Bagaraus won't be completely happy until he gets away from the Redskins . . . There is nothing permanent about the 5000 seats Clark Griffith installed in left field toward the end of the baseball season. "They'll come out of there next year if we don't get some right-handed hitters," Griffith confides . . . He's afraid that the seats, cutting 30 feet off the distance to the wall in left and center fields will make home-runhitters of too many men on the visiting clubs . . . Ted Williams, who never alibis, did tell his close friendss that the reason he took a third strike on a pitch by Murray Dickson in the third game of the World Series was not all his fault . . . According to Williams, Dom DiMaggio who had just reached second base on a double, had stolen the sign from the Cardinals catcher and tipped him off that the pitch was to be a curve. DiMaggio gave him a bum steer, and Williams was out when the curve he expected as a fast ball that didn't break and cut the inside corner of the plate.

BUCKY HARRIS, now administrative assistant to President Larry MacPhail of the Yankees, has said that he'll accept the job of managing the Yanks "only if I have to." . . . Opponents of the Cleveland Browns of the All-Amarican Conference are squawking that the club's brown jerseys help its backs to conceal the football and are demanding the team change the color of its shirts or use a white ball . . . The stiffest race for All-American honors will be for the quarter back job, between candidates Tucker of Army and Lujack of Notre Dame . . . Vincent X. Flaherty of the Los Angeles Examiner who soon will embark as a movie writer, tells me that U. C. L. A.'s team of giants could lick Army and Notre Dame on the same afternoon and would be a good bet, too, against the Chicago Bears . . . Col. Leo De Orsey of the Redskins Board of directors, suffered a sacroilliac picking up hefty tabs at Boston where he was host to Worde Series writers . . . Earl Whitehill, who helped pitch Washington to the 1933 pennant, is now Southwestern representative for the Nation's biggest sports equipment manufacturers . . . All gate receipt records for an indoor fight will be broken when Middleweight Champion Tony Zale meets Rocky Graviano in a return match at Madison Square Garden in March, at $50 tops. Mike Jacobs never charged that much for a heavyweight title fight indoors.

IT'S TRUE that the Yankees offered Joe DiMaggio to Washington in an even swap for Mickey Vernon. Clark Griffith turned it down because, he says, "why should we trade a fine young ball player for an old one." . . . Off hand I can think of no more than 40 reasons why it would be a good trade for the Nats, and if they don't make it they should be examined . . . There hasn't been a seven-game World Series since the Tigers vs. the Reds in 1940, perish the thought . . . Bob Feller now thinks he will net $40,000 for himself on his 37-game barnstorming tour which already has attracted crowds of more than 20,000 three times . . . The happiest man in Washington tomorrow, if the Giants beat the Redskins will be Frank Filchock, quarter back of the Giants, who has promised his bride a Giant victory . . . When Hank Greenberg signs for next season with the Detroit Tigers he will ask them to return him to the outfield . . . Jimmy Dykes came east from California to (1) see the World Series and ask Larry MacPhail about his chances of managing the Yankees . . . Coach Frank Leahy of Notre Dame employs a neat psychological trick against the opposition in every game. Whenever Notre Dame gains possession of the ball inside the 50-yard line, Leahy directs his kick-after touchdown specialist, Tom Early, to warm up on the sidelines as a gesture of confidence that the Irish will score.

Five Other Cardinals on Ailing List

By JOE REICHLER

Enroute to St. Louis, Oct. 12 (AP). It is highly improbable that any team ever went into the end of a world series with as many crippling injuries as the St. Louis Cardinals have today as they prepare to meet the Boston Red Sox in the sixth and what may be the final game of the current classic.

At least six regular members of the team—Enos (country) Slaughter, Terry Moore, Howie Pollet, Marty Marion, Al Schoendienst and Whitey Kurowski—are on the semi-invalid list.

Probably the most serious injury is the on suffered by Slaughter, the rightfielder, who has been finding the range of late with his booming bat.

Slaughter was forced to retire from yesterday's game when hit on the right elbow by an errant pitch by Joe Dobson, and both he and Manager Eddie Dyer were pessimistic about his return to the line-up tomorrow.

What a Time to Be Hurt

Slaughter's injury is similar to the one suffered by Ted Williams of the Red Sox shortly before the series.

"This is the first time I have been out of the lineup for a single inning this season," moaned Slaughter. "I can't lift my right arm at all right now, but unless it is broken, I'll try to be in there tomorrow."

An X-ray examination was planned in St. Louis. Dyer said that if Slaughter was not in shape to play tomorrow he would start either Erv Dusak or Dick Sisler in left field, depending on whether the opposition used a righthander or southpaw, and switch Harry Walker to Slaughter's position in right.

"Dusak, a right handed batter, hits well against lefties and will play if Mickey Harris starts for the Red Sox," said Dyer.

"Country's" Loss Hard Blow

The los sof Slaughter might be fatal to the Cards. In addition to his superior fielding and tremendous throwing arm, "Country" leads al lthe series hitters with 12 total bases and is the only Carnival to hit a home run.

It is fairly certain that Pollet, who tried courageously to stem the Boston bats despite an extremely painful back ailment in yesterday's 6-3 defeat, will not throw another ball in this series.

A source who should know but refused to be identified, said that "unless Pollet gives his bad back a six-month rest, he may never pitch again."

"His back and side are in awful shape. How that boy can throw at all is a miracle to me."

Moore's playing status has been in doubt each day until the morning of the game.

Moore in Doubt Too

Troubled by a damaged right knee all season, the flashy center fielder doesn't know whether he'll be abl eto play until he works out the kinks each morning. He will undergo an operation on the knee as soon as the series ends.

Marion's aching back has been acting up again as a result of the train rides from St. Louis to Brooklyn to St. Louis to Boston and back to St. Louis within two weeks. He cannot lie flat on his back because of the jerking and swaying of the moving trains and is forced to sleep in a semisitting position.

Schoendienst, the 150-pound second baseman, has shed 15 pounds during the season and looks and acts tired. In addition, he has been bothered by a strained muscle in his back and has been taking treatments from Dr. Harrison Weaver, club trainer.

Kurowski has been handicapped in his swinging by some chipped bones in his right elbow and plans to have them removed during the winter.

The Cardinals of today may not be theequal of the Gas House Gang of a decade ago in ability, but they are just as game.

Clear Skies

St. Louis, Oct. 12 (AP).—Weather better suited for football than baseball is in prospect for tomorrow's sixth game of the World Series.

Clear skies with the mercury in the low 60s was the forecast of the Weather Bureau. The temperature dipped to 38 early today, the lowest for this date since 1917.

Ferriss, Breechen

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Harry (The Cat) Brecheen for the Cardinals and Dave (Boo) Ferriss were the probablbe pitchers tonight for the sixth game of the World Series here tomorrow.

Oklahoma Beaten In Thriller

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 12 (AP).—Texas beat Oklahoma, 20-13, today in a scoring duel that kept a crowd of 50,000 in a continuous uproar. The passnig of Bobby Lane proved the difference as the Sooners surprised everyone by playing the Longhorns virtually even most of the way.

FIRST PERIOD:

Oklahoma took the kickoff on its 20 and swept to the Texas 34 on runs by Goldnig and Royal but Demp Harris, Texas tackle, intercepted a pass from Golding on the Longhorn 32. Guess kicked to Royal who handed off to Mitchell and the latter ran to the Oklahoma 48. A 15-yard penalty for intentionally grounding a pass set the Sooners back and Davis kicked to the Texas 28. Texas marched to a touchdown on Layne's passing and running. He blasted over from the 1-foot line for the score and Guess kicked the extra point.

SECOND PERIOD:

A plunge by Golding and a clipping penalty against Texas gave Oklahoma a first down on the 36 but Texas held and Wallace kicked to the Texas 31. The Longhorns swept to another touchdown with Guess' running and passing sparking the drive. Schwartzkopf took a pass from Guess over the goal line for the last 18 yards. Guess converted.

Wallace intercepted Landry's pass on the Oklahoma 44 and in six plays the Sooners had a touchdown, the pay-off coming on a 12-yard pass from Wallace to Owens. Wallace missed the extra point.

THIRD PERIOD:

Guess intercepted Wallace's pass and ran 27 yards to the Oklahoma 12 but two plunges and two passes netted only three yards and the ball went over. Oklahoma had to kick and Guess returned to the Sooner 39 as the period ended. Score: Texas 14, Oklahoma 6.

FOURTH PERIOD

The Longhorns drove to the Oklahoma 2 but Ellsworth lost four yards when he slipped and fell in a line try. Colding intercepted Layne's pass and raced 99 yards to a Sooner touchdown. Wallace kicked the extra point. Texas came right back to roll up 75 yards in six plays for another score.

ARMY

From Page 1

were staging even a trickier show than Army's T for the first three quarters, with young Bob Chappius keeping the Cadets off balance with his clever passing.

The boys were getting rough in the last half, with frequent warnings by the game's officials. Today was not an afternoon when Army wore down its opposition as has been custom. They beat the rugged Michigans by outscoring 'em.

The first downs were even, 12 to 12, with Army's running attack that compiled 152 yards showing only a nine-yard edge over the rushing game of Michigan, led by Chappius and Paul White.

In the opening minute of play, Army missed a touchdown that appeared clear-cut on a superb 50-yard pass play from Tucker to Davis. But Davis, with a clear field ahead, first juggled and then dropped the pass on the Michigan 8.

First Break to Michigan

Michigan seized on the first break of the game, a 15-yard punt by big Jim Rawers, Army end who was called into the backfield to do the kicking and was rushed by the Michigan line. From the Michigan 41, the Wolverines drove to a 7-0 lead.

White Chappius led the march that carried to a first down on the West Point 8. A 5-yard penalty set Michigan back but on the next play Chappius calmly pegged a pass to Yerges into the corner of the gridiron, and the Michigan back tightroped the last five yards.

In the final minutes of the period, Army surged back to cover 81 yards on three plays to get the tying touchdown after a quick punt by Weiss rolled dead on the West Point 19. Tucker broke around left end for 19 yards to the Army 42, and then Army put Davis on display.

Through left tackle scampered Davis, stopped momentarily when his blockers were piled up, but wrenching away now and cutting for the sidellnes. His speed carried him past all of the Michigan secondary except White and at the 15-yard line he neatly feinted the Michigan safety out of his path to complete his 58-yard sprint. Jack Ray's placement tied the score at 7-7.

Army Misses Score

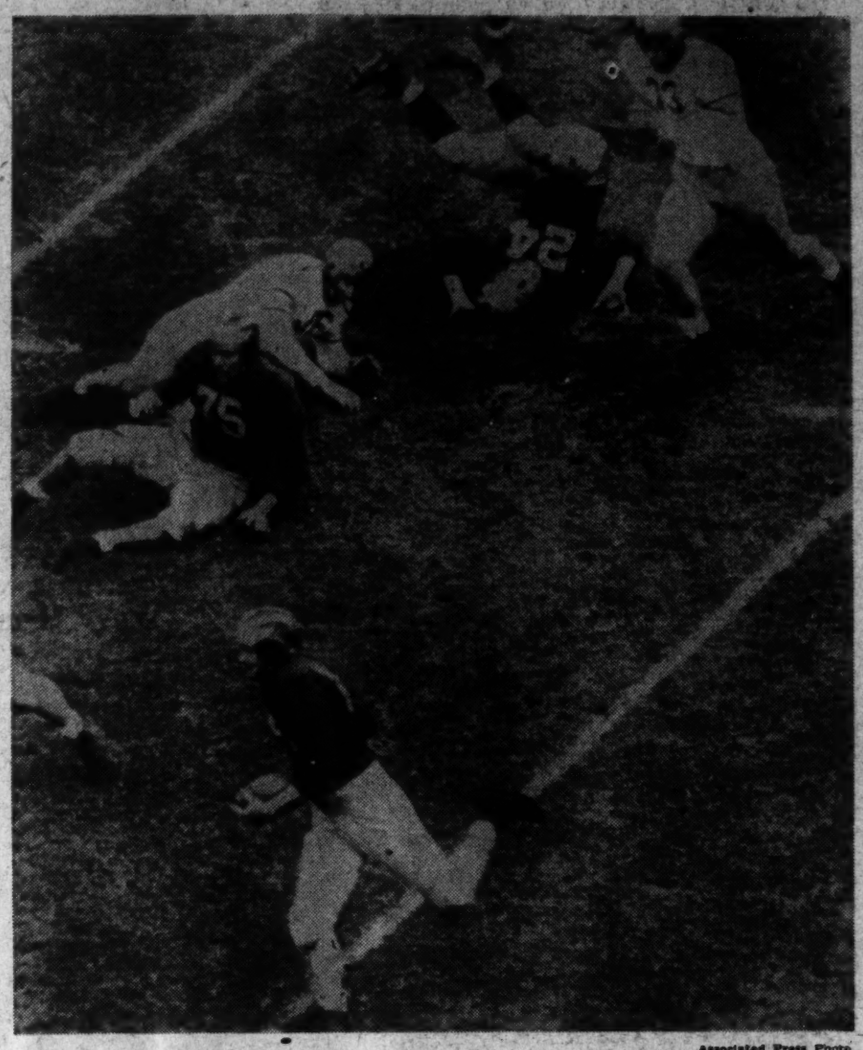
Army missed a touchdown in the second quarter after driving from its own 27 when a Davis sprint across the goal with a 9-yard pass from Tucker was nullified for illegal motion in the Cadet backfield. Michigan regained the ball on its own 4.

Returning to the attack, Army pulled a spectacular 44-yard gain with Blanchard spearing a pass from Davis with White of Michigan virtually on his neck. That pass play set up another sensational one that brought the touchdown.

ARMY		MICHIGAN
Poole	L.E.	Ford
Bryant	L.T.	Hilkene
Goremetis	L.G.	Tomasi
Enos	Center	J.T.White
Steffy	R.G.	Krueger
Biles	R.T.	Pritula
Feldberg	R.E.	Renner
Tucker	Q.B.	Yerges
Davis	L.H.	Chappius
Fuson	R.H.	P.White
Blanchard	F.B.	Wiese
Army	7 0 0 6—13	
Michigan	7 0 0 0—7	

Army: Touchdowns—Davis, Folsom (sub for Poole), Blanchard. Points after touchdowns—Ray (2) (sub for Steffy) (placements).
Michigan: Touchdowns—Yerges, P. White. Point after touchdown—Erlanbo.

A Michigan Man on the Loose . . .



Associated Press Photo

PAUL WHITE, MICHIGAN BACK, races around left end for an 8-yard gain, advancing the ball to Army's 8-yard line in a second-quarter threat against Army in yesterday's game at Ann Arbor, Mich., wpn by the Cadets, 20-13. Wolverine Quarterback Howard Yerges (24) stands on head.

W.-L. High Wins, 7-0; Coolidge Is Defeated

Unleashing a steam roller ground attack that resulted in two touchdowns in the closing minutes of play, Gonzaga's power-laden Purple Eagles bowled over Coolidge High, 26-7, yesterday before 3000 fans at Central Stadium.

In rolling up their third straight victory, the unbeaten Eagles inflicted the worst defeat suffered by the Colts since 1941, and avenged the 6-0 trouncing by which Coolidge ruined Gonzaga's perfect record of last year.

Gonzaga began its first touchdown march in the first period, advancing 13 yards on the ground to the Coolidge 43. There, Donnie Hogan caught the Colt secondary asleep, and threw a perfect pass to End Harvey Lowe, who snatched it on the 20, 10 yards behind the closest Colt, and sprinted over the goal line.

Gil Buckingham's 28-yard run sparked Gonzaga's 59-yard drive to the Colt 10 in the second period, with Billy DeChard dashing between center and left guard from there for the second touchdown.

The Colts retaliated in the closing minute o fthe first half on an 18-yard fourth-down pass from Bobby Rohr to Norm Gullickson, who caught the ball in the coffin corner and fell over the double-stripe. Warren Malkin converted.

After being stopped in the fourth period on a 39-yard jaunt to the Colt 3-inch line, the Eagles struck a minute later from the enemy 29, rolling over in five plays with Billy DeChard accounting for the pay-off smash. Johnny Hogan went over on a 3-yard off-guard slice after an exchange of punts and a 41-yard ground attack for the final touchdown.

The Eagles converted on their last two touchdowns, first on a pass from Johnny O'Keefe to DeChard, the second on a plunge by DeChard.

GONZAGA		COOLIDGE
J.O'Keefe	L.E.	Taylor
Lavina	L.T.	Ackerman
Redmond	L.G.	Browne
Gilmore	Center	Valanzo
Winternegger	R.G.	Schaefer
J.Hitselberger	R.T.	Malkin
Lowe	R.E.	Moulden
DeChard	Q.B.	Rohr
D.Hogan	L.H.	Studley
Buckingham	R.H.	Witsel
Brown	F.B.	Hulbert
GONZAGA	6 0 0 20—26	
COOLIDGE	0 7 0 0— 7	

Touchdowns — Lowe, Gullickson, DeChard (2), J. Hogan. Extra points—Malkin, DeChard (2). Substitutions: Gonzaga—Ellis, J. Hogan, Nolan, Vaughan, Spelman, DiBattista, Pugliese; Coolidge—Green, Nelson, King, Gullickson, Thomas, Miller, Monroe, Woodgen, Shoemaker, Mitchel, Pretaken.

Landon Nips St. James, 6-0, on Short Pass

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 12.—An 8-yard pass from Bob Craft to Ed Howar gave Landon School of Washington, D. C., a 6-to-0 victory over St. James here today in an Inter-State Athletic Conference football game.

Landon.		St. James.
Johnson	L.E.	Elder
Bledsoe	L.T.	Duffy
Ridgley	L.G.	Herron
Nolan	Center	Flood
Burke	R.G.	Leander
Manfuso	R.T.	Sikat
Whaling	R.E.	Moore
Gardner	Q.B.	Looker
Edmons	L.H.	Hill
Howar	R.H.	DiMaso
Craft	F.B.	French
Landon	0 6 0 0—6	
St. James	0 0 0 0—0	

Touchdown—Howar.

Bullis Frustrated By LaSalle, 30 to 6

Oakdale, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A victory-starved Bullis Prep eleven from Silver Spring, Md., remained on the frustrated list today as LaSalle Military Academy pummeled the Admirals, 30-6, here today.

The Cadets pulled no punches, scoring three times through the air despite a rain soaked field, and twice on the ground. Julius Caporaletti accounted for the lone Bullis touchdown near the end of the second quarter when he cracked the center of the LaSalle line from the 2. The Admirals had marched 47 yards.

BULLIS		LA SALLE
E.Davis	L.E.	McCann
Richitt	L.T.	Parnell
S.David	L.G.	Lasowski
Marlon	Center	Bievier
Wheeler	R.G.	Burns
Lane	R.T.	Manbergall
Drechsler	R.E.	O'Connor
Lavario	Q.B.	Callen
Howrem	L.H.	Dismer
Pinnell	R.H.	Collins
Storms	F.B.	Casey
BULLIS	0 0 0 6— 6	
LA SALLE	0 12 12 6—30	

Touchdowns—O'Connor (2), Callen, Collins, Denary, Caporaletti.

Virginia Turns Back V. M. I. Keydets, 19-8

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 12 (AP).—Virginia's Cavaliers rolled to a 19-8 victory over Virginia Military Institute here this afternoon before a turnout of approximately 16,000 homecoming fans.

The Cavaliers took the lead with two quick touchdowns in the second period and never relinquished it, although the Keydets were constantly threatening.

W.-M. Routs V.P.I. by 49-0

Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 12 (AP). William and Mary's Indians uncorked a brilliant display of offensive power to roll over Virginia Techs Gobblers, 49-0, before 15,000 spectators, the largest crowd ever to witness a football game at Cary Stadium.

The Indians touched off their scoring spree Korczowski's 50-yard run on the first play from scrimmage.

Minisi Leads Penn Victory

Philadelphia, Oct. 12 (AP).—With Tony Minisi's flying feet leading the way, University of Pennsylvania gridmen swamped Dartmouth University 39-6 today in the seventieth intercollegiate football game played by the Red and Blue. A near capacity crowd of 69,000 witnessed the Ivy League clash.

Cornell Overcomes Colgate, 13-9, in Rain

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP).—Cornell's ground attack, sparked by Walter Kretz, functioned perfectly today despite the rain and the Big Red defeated Colgate, 13 to 9, in up-State New York's annual classic football game.

Villanova Tops Holy Cross, 14-13

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP).—A rugged Villanova football team waged a stubborn uphill battle to gain a 14-to-12 football victory over Holy Cross' favored Crusaders today before a shower-defying 20,000 crowd. The Wildcats clinched their upset triumph with a 40-yard scoring pass from Andy Gordon to Winger Dan Brown, in the third period. Al Barker then came out of his guard position to placekick the winning point.

Ex-District Athletes Die in Plane Crash

The death of Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. (Brother) Millar and Maj. Edward G. (Buddy) Millar in a B-25 airplane crash Friday near Franconia, Va., came as a blow to Washington sports fans.

Brother Millar, who was 38 years old at death, was Eastern High's regular halfback in 1925 and '26, achieving all-high honors in the latter year. His 29-year-old brother played end at Eastern in 1934, and was also a member of the Rambler track team.

Both were active members of the Potomac Boat Club, performing on winning rowing and canoeing teams that won events in the President's Cup Regatta before the war.

Bromwick, Quist Win Aussie Meet

Sydney, Australia, Oct. 12 (AP).—John Bromwich and Adrian Quist, who probably will handle the doubles assignment when Australia's tennis stars defend the Davis Cup against the United States in the December challenge round, won the Sydney metropolitan doubles championship today.

They defeated Jack Crawford and Lionel Brodie, also members of the Davis Cup squad, 6—4, 6—4, in a match filled with errors by both sides.

Ranger Star Signs

Winnipeg, Oct. 12 (AP).—Chuck Rayner, New York Ranger goalkeeper, has signed his contract with the club for the coming National Hockey League season, Manager Frank Boucher announced today.

Lions Erase 14-0 Deficit In Smashing Second Half

By FRANK DENNIS

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 12.—Neither rain nor fog nor gloom could stay Columbia's football mail-carriers here this afternoon and left the rain-swept field 28to-26 victors over Yale.

The massive Yale line, aided by a battering fullback and a feather-footed halfback, comfortably cuddled a half-time 14-to-0 lead, and looked capable of winning easily.

Most of the 65,000 drenched spectators were agreed the Yales were too big and too smooth for the boys from New York City.

But Columbia's master-minding coach, Lou Little, once of Georgetown, gave his operatives the right dope during the intermission and they got better as the playing conditions got worse.

43 Yards to Touchdown

First, they ran up a third-quaurterback, to Bill Swiacki, left end. The rangy Swiacki wrestled the ball away from Levi Jackson, Yale left halfback, and managed to keep his feet long enough to fall across goal for a total gain of 43 yards.

Jackson, 20-year-old New Haven townie who is the first Negro football player in Yale's history, came right back with the most spectacular play of the game.

He took the kickoff on his own 17-yard line, fumbled the slippery leather, then set off along the left sideline while his teammates knocked down the first Columbias to arrive.

After that, almost everybody on the Columbia team hit him but none could stop him, and he crossed the goal diagonally from where he started.

Although Yale missed the point, none of the Yale partisans minded much because the Elis held a 20-6 lead and it looked as if their boys would be scoring the rest of the afternoon.

Penalties Hurt Elis

However, two 15-yard penalties against Yale, along with two good gains on plays in which Yale's guards were badly mouse-trapped, brought Columbia to the 10-yard line.

From there, Bobby Nork went around his right end on a short lateral as Cestary, an end, blocked the last defender on the 3. Kasprzak's kick made the score Yale 20, Columbia, 13.

A missed Columbia point after touchdown kick at the beginning of the fourth period looked for a time as if it might cost Columbia the game.

The third Columbia touchdown had come on a pass from Kasprzak to Swiacki, again in Jackson's defensive zone, and the missed kick by Karas left Yale leading, 20 to 19.

At that point, the gridiron was so soggy and the rain so heavy that there wsa doubt that any one could score again—but score Columbia did, not once, but twice.

The key play came a few minutes later. Yale could not gain, but waited until fourth down to punt from deep in its own territory and, as so often is true, the decision was fatal.

Hasselman Blocks Kick

Hasselman, Columbia right tackle, smashed through to block Ferguson's kick and his teammate, Klemovich, right guard, fell on it on the Yale 15.

Columbia could not gain, but Yablonski came in, equipped with dry shoes, and booted a field goal from the Yale 15-yard line at a not very sharp angle.

That made the score Columbia, 22; Yale, 20, and the next Columbia touchdown was not important except as an illustration of Little's sagacity.

After Kasprzak had kicked out on the Yale 9, and Yale had been penalized to the 4, all Yale could do was pass in hopes of a miracle. Little, instead, sent in a fresh end, Rakowski, who stands 6 feet 1 inch, and that player reached up and plucked Furse's throw right on the goal line and stepped over for a touchdown.

It was the shortest scoring "run" of this or any other season. Rakowski then went back to the bench.

Yale's first two scores came within three minutes of one another and stemmed from Columbia fumbles. The first fumble was on a handoff which Prehlik, Yale guard, recovered on Columbia's 32.

He Flows Like Mercury

The shifty Jackson first dodged through the line for 10, then flowed like murcury along the line to his right and through the grasps of numerous enemies before stopping on the 1 foot line.

Yale's 210-pound fullback, Ford Nadherny cracked over on the first play of the second quarter.

Statistics

Columbia		Yale
14	First downs	13
94	Yards gained rushing (net)	187
14	Forward passes attempted	18
7	Forward passes completed	6
147	Yards gained by forward passes	93
1	Forward passes intercepted by	1
2	Yards gained runback int. passes	14
36	Punting average from scrimmage	38
180	Total yards, all kicks returned	207
5	Opponents' fumbles recovered	2
50	Yards lost by penalties	50

Columbia		Yale
Swiacki	L.E.	Roderick
Heller	L.T.	Schuler
Hunt	L.G.	Barsilauskas
Swiadack	Center	Elwell
Klemovich	R.G.	Frehlik
O'Shaughnessy	R.T.	Hollingshead
Cestary	R.E.	Lynch
Kasprzak	Q.B.	Scovil
Rosslee	L.H.	Ferguson
Olson	R.H.	Nadherny
Knezevic	F.B.	Jackson

Columbia	0	6	13	15—28
Yale	0	14	6	6—26

Columbia: Touchdowns—Swiacki (2), Nork (sub for Rosslee), Rakowski (sub for Cestary). Points after touchdowns—Karas (sub for Klemovich) (placement). Field goal—Yablonsky (sub for Olson).
Yale: Touchdowns—Nadherny (2), Jackson. Points after touchdowns—Boos (2) (sub for Nadherny) (placement).

Irish Blast Purdue, 49-6

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 12 (AP).—The reserves scored five of Notre Dame's seven touchdowns today as the Irish rolled up their third successive victory by pounding Purdue 49-6.

FIRST PERIOD

Purdue took the kickoff, but after driving to its own 43 in two plays, Ken Smock fumbled and Jack Zilly recovered on the 42. Jim Mello rambled 33 yards. John Panelli contributed 18 and 10 on successive plays, placing the ball on Purdue's 2. Mellon plunged over and Fred Early place-kicked the point.

SECOND PERIOD

The Irish, aided by Terry Brennan's 23-yard gallop, smashed to the 2 in six plays from midfield, and Fullback Cornie Clatt rammed over. Early again converted.

Lu Jack pitched 27 yards to Brennan who stepped the other five to score. Early added his third straight conversion.

The half ended with Notre Dame ahead 21-0.

THIRD PERIOD

On the first play after the Irish kicked off, Dick Bushnell fumbled for Purdue and Jim Martin captured the ball on the 19. After a try at the line, Panelli broke through for 18 yards and a touchdown. Early added the point.

Following an exchange of punts, Lujack passed 8 yards to Zilly in the end zone and Earley booted his fifth consecutive point. The third quarter ended with the Irish leading, 35-0.

FOURTH PERIOD

John Galvin broke through the Irish secondary and scampered 52 yards for Purdue's first touchdown.

Galvin's attempted pass was snared by End Bob Skoglund who rushed over 7 yards for another Notre Dame touchdown. Earley's placement again was perfect.

The Irish's Bill Gompers climaxed a 90-yard drive with a 20-yard touchdown run and Earley kicked his seventh straight point.

The Irish drilled deeply into Purdue territory again as the game ended with Notre Dame winning, 49-6.

Football SCORES

EAST

21	Duke	Navy 6
28	Columbia	Yale 26
13	Harvard	Princeton 12
13	Cornell	Colgate 9
0	Pittsburgh	Temple 0
27	Gettysburg	Lafayette 14
26	Rutgers	NYU 0
27	New Hampshire	Maine 0
29	Brown	R. I. State 0
6	Muhlenberg	Bucknell 0
19	Drexel	CCNY 0
39	Penn	Dartmouth 6
20	Springfield	Norwich 6
14	Villanova	Holy Cross 13
20	Buffalo	Hobart 7
7	St. Lawrence	Clarkson 0
2	Thiel	Slippery Rock Trs. 0
7	Swarthmore	Franklin-Marshall 6
12	Hofstra	Panzer 0
7	Allegheny	Earlham 0
18	Coast Guard	Colby 12
25	Oberlin	Carnegie Tech 6
12	Alfred	Brooklyn College 0
27	Boston U.	Northeastern 0
7	Amherst	Bowdoin 0
28	Trinity	Middlebury 7
13	Johns Hopkins	Washington Coll. 7
19	Bates	Tufts 0
32	Vermont	Union 0
7	Wesleyan	Connecticut 2
2	Dickinson	Lebanon Valley 6
18	California (Pa.) Trs.	Indiana (Pa.) Trs. 6
20	Kutztown Trs.	Montclair Trs. 6
20	Albright	Juniata 2
32	Rochester	DePauw 0
9	Mansfield Trs.	Cortland Trs. 0
39	Mass. State	Worcester Tech 0
20	Wagner	Lowell Tech 7

MIDWEST

20	Army	Michigan, 13
14	Northwestern	Minnesota, 7
20	Wisconsin	Ohio State, 7
49	Notre Dame	Purdue, 6
14	Indiana	Illinois, 7
21	Iowa	Nebraska, 7
26	Missouri	Kansas State, 0
6	Mississippi State	Michigan State, 0
19	Cincinnati	Dayton, 6
6	Hiram	Kenyon, 6
38	Ohio U.	Muskingum, 6
6	Miami (Ohio)	Bowling Green, 0
12	Washington-Jefferson	Denison, 6
13	Akron	Case, 0
0	Ohio Wesleyan	Baldwin-Wallace, 0
7	Western Reserve	Wayne, 0
8	Michigan Tech	Detroit Tech, 0
19	West Michigan	Butler, 0
6	North Dakota St.	South Dakota St., 0
27	Albion	Adrian, 0
20	Hillsdale	Kalamazoo, 0
29	Otterbein	Heidlberg, 0
7	Hanover (Ind.)	Rose Poly, 0
24	Kansas	Iowa State, 6
26	Central	Parsons, 6
6	Concordia	Aurora, 0

SOUTH

19	Virginia	V. M. I., 8
6	West Virginia	Wash.-Lee, 0
49	William and Mary	V. P. I., 0
6	Knoxville	Fisk, 0
47	Tennessee	Chattanooga, 7
24	Georgia	Clemson, 7
13	Fairmont State	Bethany (W. Va.), 0
24	Georgia Tech	Mississippi, 7
33	North Carolina	Maryland, 0
13	W. Va. State	Morgan State, 12
35	Florida A. & M.	Alabama State, 0
12	Hampden	Greensboro A. & T., 0
46	Catawba	Wofford, 0
20	Vanderbilt	Florida, 0
26	Mississippi College	Centre, 6

Pitt and Temple In Scoreless Tie

Pittsburgh, Oct. 12 (AP).—Pitt and Temple fought to a scoreless deadlock today in a drab football game in which neither team threatened seriously as a steady rain hamstrung offensives and kept the crowd to a bare 5000.

U. S. Tennis Stars Win in Mexico

Mexico City, Oct. 12 (AP).—Margaret Osborne, four times U. S. mixed doubles champion, and Tom Brown, U. S. national singles runner-up, today won tneir opening match in the fifth Pan-American tennis tournament. They defeated Hilde Heyn, Mexico, and Woegang Ploch, Venezuela, 7—2, 6—2.

Pauline Betz, U. S. woman singles champion and Philippe Washer, Belgium, defeated R. G. M. De Sabater, Mexico, and Don Modiarmid, Canada, 6—0, 6—4.

Stymie Becomes Turf's 2d Leading Money Winner

Did Jersey Pull One on Maryland?

HAIGHT

I WONDER if there's any truth in the report that New Jersey gave out stalls with the proviso that trainers would keep their horses in that State and not move down to Maryland . . . Joe Agrella, Chicago Times turf writer, brings out the fact that Jockey Leroy Pierson has suffered 22 broken bones in 59 saddle spills . . . here's the list: three crushed vertebrae, nine broken ribs, two concussions, two broken jaws, five broken noses, two broken cheek bones, three broken toes, three broken fingers, five broken ankles and two broken insteps . . . I've gone home broke more times than that . . . Hoop Jr. will serve in the stud next year at a $500 fee . . . he won the Kentucky Derby and Wood Memorial . . . William Helis, multi-millionaire Greek, now had a 3000-acre breeding farm in New Jersey which probably makes Kentucky mad . . . Tommy Daly, veteran announcer at Eastern tracks, is handling the P. A. at Atlantic City . . . looks like you will hear me cracking my tonsils at Laurel for a while.

The Washington-owned fleetest regained her form on the half-milers and will be plenty tough this fall . . . she beat Turbine last year, among others . . . 178 fillies are eligible for the Selima Stakes this year . . . Joe Lynch, the son of Mike Lynch Washington's famed marathoner, is running his legs off for racing's FBI . . . we can look forward to a new, fast prerace saliva test that will not involve mice . . . the Santa Anita Handicap and the Santa Anita Derby will both be $100,000 races next winter . . . I wonder if the tracks will get around to having a surface that won't be muddy on rainy days . . . and what about night racing? . . . it was popular years ago at Electric Park in Baltimore.

THE recent passing of Jockey Charlie Kurtsinger recalls the Seabiscuit-War Admiral race . . . the Kentucky boy had been sick and appeared white as a sheet when he went out on the track . . . that illnes swas the start of his going back as a rider . . . I always thought it was a factor in War Admiral's defeat that day for the usually alert Kurtsinger allowed George Woolf to outsmart him at the start . . . by the way, Lucky Draw and Armed are likely to be the stars in this year's Pimlico Special although Maryland may have an entry of its own in Gallorette . . . Dr. James Stewart who takes the Saliva tests at Maryland tracks was chief veterinarian in the Marine Corps during the war and was in charge of war dogs . . . he was still dealing in dogs at Marlboro . . . speaking of Marlboro, a customer came up with this when the half-mile track was flooded last week: "All this place is good for is a target for the atomic bomb".

Garden State

1—1 1/16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Le Cactica 116
Waddy 112
Supreme Ideal 112
Jimmie's Aide 112
Lovers Joy 108
†Sure Fire 116
Wolf Creek 116
†Ranch and Leiper entry.

2—Mile; $3000; maiden 2-year-olds.
Miss Galbue 117
Pal's Anne 117
Wabasso 120
Ballfol 120
Flare's Durbar 120

3—7/8; $3500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Country Dude 118
Lieber 114
Sagnare 119

4—7/8; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Final Curtain 117
Joe Mandall 117
Omar Bear 117
†Calumet Farm entry.

5—7/8; $4000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Lanlast 119
Gorget 119
Echoma 108
Flying Tartar 111
Countess Wise 118

6—1 1/16; $4000; 4-year-olds up; class D.
Kalyisa 103
Blue Sash 106
Grand Destiny 109
Machina 115

7—1 1/16; $3000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Dr. Zimmer 117
Heartiest 108
Malbuh Kay 108
Dagger 116

8—1 1/16; $3500; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Salford II 114
Aero Jack 115
Daisy Chance 117
Relious 114
Two O' Four 114

GARDEN STATE SELECTIONS
1—Waddy, Supreme Ideal, Wolf Creek.
2—Pavemost, Wabasso, Bisteo.
3—Sagnare, North Park, Blue Whistler.
4—FAULTLESS, Johnny Dimick, Final Curtain.
5—Wise Bob, Epinaus, Serisky.
6—Shake, Blue Sash, Prefect.
7—Dagger, Our Bien, Plantagenet.
8—Tod Wee, Jean Play, Daisy Chance.
—Louisville Times (AP).

1—7/8; $3000; maiden 3-year-olds.
Malmspring, 126 (Steul) 4.80 3.70 2.40
War Scandal, 112 (Saouris) 7.10 5.50
Pretendone, 112 (Manley) 2.60
Nicolas, Melissa, Helgar, Guignol, Unseth, Heinor Royce, Heinor Mine, Karenette, Cico, Mush Mush.

3—1 1/16; $2500; 4-year-olds up; claiming.
Lucky Roman, 117 (Saouris) .. 8.70 3.50 2.70
Hot Smokin, 110 (Steul) 3.00 2.40
White Fang, 116 (Mora) 2.50
Topsy Rose, Early Sound, War Peak, Molasse Bill.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $33.40.

2—Mile; $3500; 2-year-olds; allowances.
British Lion, 120 (Mora) .. 4.70 3.30 2.70
Game, 117 (Dodson) 3.10 4.60
Red Lark, 120 (Howell) 4.00
Larry Dooley, Kid Station, Yale, Red Tag.

4—7/8; $5000; 2-year-olds; allowance.
Turmoil, 110 (Dodson) .. 10.00 5.60 3.60
Repand, 119 (J. Gilbert) 4.40 3.20
War Glance, 119 (C. Kirk) 2.20
Milyme, Obered.

5—7/8; $6000; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Ripsel, 114 (Mussi) ..... 7.50 4.10 out
Canis, 117 (Parisen) ..... 4.40 out
Alexis, 116 (Stout) ..... out
High Shine.

6—1 1/16; $20,000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Good Blood, 116 (Dodson) .. 9.10 5.30 4.20
Athene, 112 (Montana) 6.70 5.10
Zarabet, 109 (Moss) 5.30
†Forgetmenow, Mush Mush, Nance's Ace, †Latmoore, Winter Wheat, Cherry Pop, Half After, First Gun.
†Hal Price Headley entry.

7—1 1/16; $4500; 3

Business Outlook

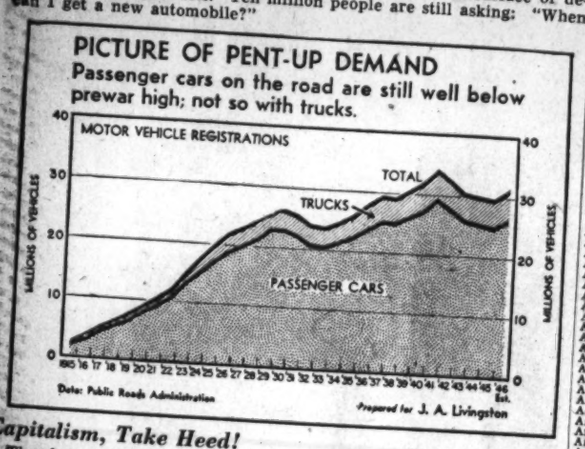
Paul G. Hoffman

(J. A. Livingston is away on a short vacation. Substituting for him today as guest columnist is Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and president of Studebaker Corp.)

At the end of May, prices on the New York Stock Exchange began to decline. Since then, the stock market's evaluation of America's industries has gone down about 20 per cent. And many millions of persons, not only in this country but throughout the world, have watched this wiping out of wealth with alarm and uneasiness. The London Economist was moved to raise the question whether it was wise to build the structure of the postwar world's "economic and financial arrangements on the assumption of American stability."

HOFFMAN

Knowing the general soundness of our country's economic position, seeing as I do all around me the great demand for the products of our factories, farms and mines—I believe that the Economist is attaching far too much importance to the recent stock market decline. Business continues at record-breaking levels and most industries which have had to reconvert have just scratched the surface of demand for their products. Ten million people are still asking: "When can I get a new automobile?"



Capitalism, Take Heed!

The drop in the stock market serves as a timely reminder of this country's responsibility in maintaining economic stability. Not only must we supply the world with goods and services, but also we must supply it with strong leadership in the battle for democratic capitalism. United States capitalism can point to a proud record. Here we have the world's highest standard of living. But we must not rest on past laurels. We must take as our goal the maintenance of high employment and the avoidance of the booms and busts which have characterized our economy in the past so that other nations in the world will say: "Yes, that is a good system; that's the system for us."

The problem of achieving economic stability is complex. Surprisingly enough, the very fact that we have a high standard of living is a cause of instability. The higher our standard of living, the greater are the fluctuations in market demand and, consequently, the greater are the fluctuations in business activity. The reason for that is obvious.

If most of us are just barely able to earn a minimum living, we will have little choice as to what we buy or when we buy it. Our money will go for necessary food, clothing, and shelter. On the other hand, the more money we have beyond what we must use for basic needs, the more chance we have to choose what we buy and the larger the number of purchases we can postpone.

What is true of the individual buyer is true of business. Business can postpone purchases even more easily than individuals. Modern competition makes business put more and more of its money into capital goods—buildings and machinery, office and store equipment, and inventories. If businesses do not make such purchases, the savings of both individuals and business cannot find their way into the stream of active, creative capital.

But businessmen will make investments in such capital goods only if there is promise of a reasonable profit; so these purchases are postponable. When chances of profit are dreary, they are often put off even though ample cash reserves are on hand.

It clearly follows that if we are to counteract the natural tendencies of our economy toward instability we must take steps to stabilize purchasing power and help maintain confidence on the part of individuals and businessmen in their future security and opportunities.

Seven Keys to Stability

Certain measures to promote stability are already known and need only to be applied. For example, a countercyclical timing of the construction of public works would obviously help stabilize the construction industry. Similarly, an expansion of unemployment compensation to additional groups would contribute to stabilizing the purchasing power. Numerous other measures have been proposed about which there is some question and which need further study. There are, however, a number of steps which we can take immediately, because one of the best ways to avoid deflation in the future is to avoid inflation now.

The Committee on Economic Development, in a recent policy statement, offered a seven-pronged program to curb inflation:

1. Management, labor, and Government must try to increase productivity. Maladjustments in the flow of materials, industrial disputes, and distortions in the wage and price structure have reduced the efficiency of production since VJ-Day in many industries, notably manufacturing. There is now an opportunity to increase productivity per man-management-machine-hour at a rate far beyond the normal rate of growth. Better pricing and better allocation of materials will likewise increase the efficiency of production. High productivity, which cuts unit costs and increases supplies in relation to demand, can make the major contribution to moderating inflation.

Public and Personal Restraint

2. Individuals, acting singly or collectively, must exercise restraint in raising prices, wages and salaries, in recognition of the common interest in avoiding a wage-cost-price spiral.

3. Individuals and businesses must exercise restraint in making deferrable expenditures at the present time.

4. State and local governments must exercise restraint in making expenditures not urgently needed now. Many States accumulated surplus funds during the war. Since VJ-Day there has been a general tendency to use these funds, especially for public works, for veterans' benefits, and for tax reduction. Such policies contribute to the general inflationary pressures. Wherever possible, expenditures for public works, cash payments to veterans, and tax reductions should be deferred.

5. The Government should adopt a monetary policy to help prevent further expansion of expendable funds in the hands of the public.

6. The Treausry should put on a campaign to sell and keep sold Series E and F bonds of small denominations.

7. The Government must adopt a vigorous policy to reduce Federal expenditures and maintain sufficient revenues to yield a large excess of receipts over expenditures in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947.

This fire-fighting program is not a complete solution for our long-range problem of minimizing fluctuations in our business cycle. But it represents a long stride in the right direction. Concurrently we should carry out a competent research program so as to obtain the facts necessary to determine which additional measures are sound, which unsound.

Once we have those facts we must have the courage to face them. We must not repeat the cycle which followed World War I, when our nostalgia for normalcy resulted in our opposition to all change, which, in turn, was followed, quite naturally, by change for the sake of change—much of it stupid. We must be willing not only to face the facts with courage but also to translate them into economic policy.

Over the Counter

These bid and asked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered:

Bonds	Bid	Asked
D C Paper Mills 4s, 1956	52	
Federal Storage 3s, 1947	70	
National Press Bldg 3-5s, '50	100½	
National Press Bldg 4½ '50	95	
Rockcast Club Gtd 6 Exe 3s '65	80	87
Seaboard Finance Co 5s '58	99	87
Washington Auditorium 6s, 1944	90	95
Stocks		
American Co pfd	80	
American Co comm	18	
Anacostia Natl Bank	200	
Barber & Ross pfd	80	
Barber & Ross comm	80	
Briggs Filtration Co Units	19½	
City Bank	5	6
Columbia Mtge Co Units	55	
Columbia Natl Bank	32	
Consol Title Co pfd	340	
Consol Title Co comm	47	
Dist Natl Securities pfd	13	
District Theaters	65	
Fidelity Storage Co	9½	11
Financial Credit Co Units	100	
Griffith Consumers Corp comm	20	
Hamilton Natl Bank	53	56
Mayflower Hotel	31	
Merchants Trans & Storage pfd	10¾	12¾
Merchants Trans & Stge comm	105	
Morris Plan Bank	2	
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pfd	35	40
Mt Vernon Mtge oCrp comm	45c	
Munsey Trust Co	4½	
National Metro Bank	125	
Nat'l Mtge & Invest comm	85	
National Press Bldg pfd	1½	
National Press Bldg comm	17½	19½
Raleigh Hotel Stock	8	
	19½	

3 Men From District To Attend Rail Meeting

Three Washington men—Commissioner William J. Patterson of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Brig. Gen. Paul F. Yount, assistant chief of transportation of the United States Army, and Clark Hungerford, vice president in charge of the Operations and Maintenance Department of the Association of American Railroads—will appear on the program of the annual three-day meeting of the Signal Section of the Association of American Railroads at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, Mass., beginning tomorrow.

Real Estate Mtge & Gty comm	39	
Seaboard Finance Co pfd	30	33
Seaboard Finance Co comm	17½	19
Second National Bank	125	150
Security Savings & Commi Bank	230	150
Southern Oxygen Co	40	43
Suburban Natl Bank	25	28
Washington Baseball Club	55	
Washington Properties	60	
Wash Rwy & Elec Units	16¼	18
Washington Sanitary Housing	115	
Washington Sanitary Improv	25	

Week's Range on N.Y. Stock Exchange

New York, Oct. 12.—Total stock sales this week, 7,910,690 shares; week ago, 5,114,691; year ago, 6,672,299; two years ago, 2,959,355.

	Sales, Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	37	71½	67	69¼	+ ¼
ACF-Brill Mot	7	9½	8½	9	
Acme Stl	12	44½	39½	41¾	−2
Adams Exp	101	15	13¼	14¾	−¼
Adams-Mills	5	49	36¼	46½	−3
Addressog-Mult	27	29¼	25¾	27½	−2
Admiral Corp	47	10½	9¾	10	−⅝
Air Reduction	103	37⅞	35¼	37	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	111	8¾	5	5¼	
Aldens Inc pf	20	31½	27½	30	−1½
Alleghany pf	242	34½	29¾	32	−1¾
Alleghany Corp	406	3¾	3	3⅛	
Alleghany pf pf	5	5¼	3¾	5	
Allen Ind	100	43¾	52¾	54	
Allied Chem & Dye	11	49	40¾	43¾	+1¼
Allied Kid	33	160	17¼	19	−1
Allied Mills	14	20	158	158	
Allied Strs	10	32	18½	19	−1
Allis-Ch Mfg	170	40	30	30¾	−1¼
Allis Ch Mfg pf	187	37¼	36	38½	+ ¾
Alpha P Cem	116	93	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Amal Leather	11	29¾	92	92	
Amal Leath pf	68	73¾	28½	29¾	−¾
Amerada Pet	26	69½	6¼	6¼	
Am 9 C Del	25	41¾	65¼	68½	+1¾
Am Airlines	872	10½	38¼	40¾	+1¾
Am Br Shoe	139	51¼	10½	11	
Am Bosch	20	15	37¾	39	+1½
Am Bank Not	30	29½	13¾	13¾	−1¼
Am Br Sh rt	608		27¾	29½	+ ¾
Am Cable & R	175	7½	1	1	
Am Can	78	82½	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
Am C & Fdy	37	49¾	79½	82½	+1½
Am C & F pf	12	103	44	47½	−1½
Am Ch & C	61	24½	96⅛	102	+3½
Am Colortype	26	20	22¾	22¾	−1½
Am Crystal S	13	24	21½	23	−⅝
Am Distill	34	54	48½	50	−2½
Am Encaus Tir	10	5⅞	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
Am Export L	69	20	18⅝	19¼	−⅛
Am European	9	15	13⅝	15	
Am & F Pow	129	6	5	5¾	
Am & F P $6 pf	10	95	90¾	91½	−2
Am & FP $7 pf	11	104⅞	100	104¼	+2¼
Am & F P 2 pf	92	21½	18	20	−1¼
Am-Hawaii SS	39	39½	38	39	−¼
Am H & Leath	71	7¾	7	7¼	+ ¼
Am H Prod	27	99¾	95½	99¾	+1¼
Am Ice	46	10½	8¾	9¾	+1¼
Am Internation	23	11¼	10¾	11	
Am Invest Ill	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Am Locomotive	157	26⅞	24¼	25¾	−¼
Am Locomot pf	1		104¾	104¾	
Am M & Pdy	49	21½	18	20	−1¼
Am M & Met	30	39½	38¾	39	−¼
Am Metal	52	26	23¾	25¼	+ ¼
Am Molasses	24	11½	11	11¼	
Am News Co	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Am Pow & Lt	319	37	34¼	35¼	−¼
Am P&Lt6 pf	58	166½	160¾	163¾	+2¾
Am P&Lt5 pf	36	107½	99¾	103½	+3½
Am Roll Mill	800	33¾	29¾	32½	+2¼
Am Safety Raz	63	16½	14¾	15¾	−¼
Am Seating	17	16¾	14¾	15¾	−¼
Am Smelt & R	136	51¼	48	50¾	−¼
Am Snuff	14	38½	37	38	
Am Stl Fdrs	14	32	29¾	31½	+ ¾
Am Stores	12	32	30	31¾	+ ¾
Am Stove	6	26	24¾	25¾	+ ¾
Am Sugar Ref	8	40½	38¼	39¾	−¼
Am Sumat Tob	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	−¼
Am Tel & Tel	200	177½	169¾	170¾	−1¾
Am Tobacco	44	75	73¾	74¾	−¼
Am Tob B	116	79	76¼	78½	+1¾
Am Viscose	129	122	119¼	121¾	+1¾
Am Viscose pf	4	119½	119½	119½	−½
Am Wat Wks	372	16¾	15¾	16¼	+ ¼
Am W Wks pf	1	105	105	105	−2
Am Woolen	190	47½	41½	44¼	−3¼
Am Wool pf	29	141	137¾	140	−1¼
Am Wool pf ct	9	142	137¾	146	+1
Am Zinc Stl	101	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
Am Zinc pf pf		67		67	
Anaconda Cop	225	47	37½	38½	−1¼
Anacon W & C	45	45	35½	37¼	−¾
Anchor Hock Gl	21	44	40¾	44	+3¼
Anderson Clay	25	44	40¾	44	+3¼
Ander-Prich Oil	92	61½	55	58	−1¼
Andes Copper	117	15	15½	16¾	+ ¼
A P W Prod	20	5¼	4¾	5	
Arch-Dan-M	35	34	30	31¾	−¼
Armour & Co	760	32	30	30¾	−¼
Armour pr pf	13	120	120	120	−½
Armstrong Cork	50	46½	43	44½	−1½
Arnold Const	12	22	20	22	+1
Artloom Const	12	22	20	22	+1
Artloom Corp	35	14½	13	14	−¼
Assd Dry Goods	136	21¾	18	18¾	−2¼
Assd D Gd 4 pf	10	134½	130	134	+1
Atl Inc	89	13¾	13¾	13¾	−¼
Atch T & S Fe	151	87	85	85	−1½
Atch T & S Fe pf	39	103¾	100	103¼	+2¾
Atl Coast Line	37	55½	45½	50½	−4½
Atl G&W Ind	6	34¾	32½	33½	−¾
Atl G&W Ind pf	4	76	75	75	−1
Atl Refining	92	37¾	35¼	37¼	+1¾
Atlas Corp	102	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	37	23½	22¾	23	−¾
Aust Nich pf	8	18	15½	15½	−1½
Autom Canteen	88	19¼	18¾	19	−¼
Autocar Co	25	21	19¾	20¾	+1¼
Aviation Corp	455	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
Aviation Cp pf	22	48¾	46¼	47½	−¾
Bald Loco	199	20½	18¾	19¾	−¾
Balt & Ohio	257	39¾	37¾	38¾	−¾
B & O pf	78	32½	31	31¾	−¾
Bangor & Ar	16	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
Barber Asph	46	34½	32¾	34	+1¼
Barker Bros	5	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Barnsdall Oil	144	20¾	19¾	20¾	+1
Bath Ir Wks	57	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars	27	25¾	24¾	25¾	+1
Beatrice Foods	39	32¾	31¾	32¾	+1
Beech Aire	40	15½	14¾	15	−¼
Beech Creek	24	56	52	52	−3
Beech-Nut Pack	6	55	53¾	54¾	−¼
Belding-Hem	46	16¼	15¾	16	−¼
Bell Aire	106	11	10½	10¾	−¼
Bell & Howell	106	19¾	18¾	19¼	−¼
Bendix Aviat	183	39¾	37¾	39¼	+1¼
Benef Ind Ln	31	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Benef L Ins	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Best & Co	11	44	43	43	−1
Best Foods	48	38¾	37¾	38¼	−¼
Beth Steel	25	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf	137	152	152	152	
Bigelow-Sanf	18	60	57	57	−2
Black & Deck	10	36¾	35	36	−¾
Blaw-Knox	125	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ ¾
Bliss & Laugh	11	8¾	8	8	−¾
Bliss E W	21	40½	38¼	40½	+2¼
Boeing Airpl	26	41¾	39¾	41¼	+1¼
Bohn Al & Br	20	45¾	43¾	45	+1¼
Bond Stores	3	34	33	33	−1
Borden Co	87	34	30¾	31¾	−2¼
Borg-Warner	35	47¾	45¾	47¼	+1¼
Boston & Me	92	9¾	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
Bower R Bear	2	49½	49	49	−1
Braniff Airw	72	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Brewing Cp Am	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Bridgeport Br	104	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg	30	84	80	84	+3
Briggs & Strat	80	34	32¾	33¾	+ ¾
Bristol-Myers	19	40¼	38¾	40	+1¼
Bkiyn Un Gas	80	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Brown Shoe	10	35	34¼	35	+1
Brunswick-Bal	10	35¾	34¼	35¾	+1¼
Bucyrus-Erie	52	26¾	25¾	26¾	+1
Budd Co	353	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Buffalo Forge	22	24¾	23¾	24¾	+1
Buf Niag El pf	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	−¼
Bullard Co	18	26	23	23¾	−2¼
Bulova Watch	15	40	38¾	40	+1¼
Burling Mills	160	20¼	18¾	19¾	−¼
Burl Mills cv pf	101	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Burr Add Mch	136	14¾	13¾	14¾	+ ¾
Busak Terminal	23	7¾	7	7¾	+ ¼
Butler Bros	38	24½	23	24	−¼
Butte Cop&Zinc	38	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Byers (A M)	43	17½	16¾	17¼	−¼
Byron Jackson	27	32¾	31	31¾	−¾
Calif Packing	38	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ¾
Callahan Z-Ld	17	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Calumet & Hec	72	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Campbell Wyant	19	22¼	20¾	21½	−¾
Can Dry G Ale	76	14¾	13¾	14¾	+ ¾
Can Dry pf	1	120	115	115	−5
Canad Pacific	830	13¾	12¾	13¼	−¼
Cannon Mills	13	57½	52¾	52¾	−4¾
Capital Adm A	11	12¾	12¼	12¼	−¼
Carpenter Stl	7	42¾	42¾	42¾	−¾
Carrier Corp	99	16¾	15¾	16¾	+ ¾
Carrier Corp pf	15	39¾	38¾	39¾	+1
Carriers & Gen	19	38	36	36	−2
Case (J I) Co	11	93	93	93	−1
Caterpil Tractor	34	61¾	59¾	61¾	+1¾
Celanese Corp	27	34¼	32¾	34¼	+1¼
Celanese 1st pf	106	106	106	106	
Celotex Corp	102	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Cent Aguirre	50	22	20¾	20¾	−1¼
Cent Foundry	176	10	8¾	9	−¾
Cen N Y Pow pf	24	97½	97½	97½	−½
Cens R & N J	10	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
Cent Viol Sug	7	29¾	27	28	−1¼
Century Rib Mill	4	33	33	33	
Century Rib M pf	4	93	93	93	
Cerro de Pas	42	38¼	35½	37¾	−¼
Certain-teed Prod	219	17½	15¾	16¾	−¾
Chain Belt	9	25¾	24¼	25¼	+ ¾
Chp P&F new	13	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ¾
Champ Pap & F	29	49¼	44¼	45¾	−2¼
Champ P&F pf	1	113	113	113	−1
Checker Cab	107	11¾	10¾	11¼	−¼
Ches Corp Va	19	51½	46¾	50¾	+3¾
Ches & Ohio	152	51½	46¾	50¾	+3¾
Chicago Corp	351	8¾	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	106	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Chi Grt West	83	11¾	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Chi Grt W pf	36	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Chi Ind&L & ct	29	8¼	7¾	7¾	−¼
Chi Ind&L 5 ct	22	40¼	38¾	40¼	+1¾
C M S P&Pac	412	13¾	11¾	12¾	−¾
C M S P&P pf	197	34¼	30¾	33¾	+2¾
Chi & N W	120	19¼	16	18¾	+2¾
Chi & N W pf	88	37¼	34¾	37¼	+2¼
Chi Pneu Tool	25	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu T $3pf	3	49¼	48	48	−1¼
Chi Yell Cab	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	−¼
Chick Cot Oil	24	14¾	14¾	14¾	−¼
Childs Co	30	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Chrysler Corp	499	86½	78	82¼	−4¼
Chr Cp Can	461	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
Cin Mill Mch	40	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ¼
CIT Finan	128	39¾	37¾	39¼	+1¼
City Ice & Fuel	32	30	27¼	29¾	+2¼
City Invest	16	30½	29¾	30½	+ ¾
City Stores	76	9½	9¼	9¼	−¼
Clark Equip	8	46¾	45	45¾	−¾
Clev Graph Br	6	57¼	54¾	55	−2¼
Climax Molyb	167	21¾	20½	21¼	−¼
Clinton Ind	30	29	27¾	28¾	−¼
Cluett Peabody	23	44	41	41	−3
Coca-Cola	4	135¼	130	132½	−1½
Colgate-P	18	50	47	50	+4½
Collins & Aik	22	40½	38¼	40½	+2¼
Col P & Alk pf	163	11¾	10¾	11¼	−¼
Col P & Lt pf	32	16¼	16	16	−¼
Col & Sth	2	14	14	14	−¼
Colum Brcast A	33	33¾	31	31	−2¼
Colum Brcast B	22	33¾	31	31	−2¼
Colum G&E	817	9¾	8½	9¼	+ ¾
Colum Pict	3	24½	24½	24½	−¼
Colum Pict pf	3	89	89	89	−9
Colum Carbon	10	35¾	34	35	+1
Col & Sou Ohio	272	39¾	36½	38¾	+1¾
Coml Credit	80	39¾	37¼	38	+1¼
Coml Cred pf	12	110	106	108	−1
Coml Solvents	192	22¾	20¾	22¼	+1¾
Commwlth Edis	554	31¾	30	30¾	−¾
Comwlth & Sh	2045	3	3	3	
Com & Sthpf	45	116½	116½	116½	−½
Conde Nast	35	15¼	13¾	14¾	−¼
Consolidum -Nal	26	27¾	25¾	26	−1¼
Consol Cigar	1	35	35	35	+1
Cons Copperm	86	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ¼
Cons Edison	543	26¾	24¾	25¾	−¾
Cons Edison pf	29	106½	105¾	106	
Cons Grocers	246	20½	19	20¼	−¼
Cons Laundries	33	16¾	15¾	16¾	+ ¾
Cons Nat Gas	38	47	45¼	46	+1¼
Con R RCubapf	20	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
Cons Ret Strs	23	20	19	19	−1
Cons Vultee	305	21½	18¾	20¾	+1¾
Consum Pow pf	2	112	112	112	−½
Container Corp	85	40¾	37½	40½	+2¼
Cont Bak	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¼
Cont Bak pf	2	103	103	103	−1
Cont Can	122	38¼	34	36⅝	−1¼
Cont Can pf	1	106½	106½	106½	−½
Cont Diam Fib	20	9¾	8¾	8¾	−¾
Cont Ins	17	50	47	47¾	−¼
Cont Motors	253	11¾	10	10¾	−¾
Cont Oil Del	104	36¾	34¾	36¼	+1¼
Cont Steel	24	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Cooper-Bess	23	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¼
Cooper-Bess pf	2	48½	46½	47	−1½
Copper w Stpf	24	13½	12¾	13¾	+ ¾
Corn Exchange	5	56	54½	54½	−1½
Corn Product	36	62¾	60¾	62¼	+1½
Cornell-Dub El	22	14	12¾	13¾	−¼
Corning Glass	58	28	27	28	+1
Coty Inc	27	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Coty Internat	46	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Crane Co	142	23	21¾	21¾	−1¼
Cream of Wh	18	23¼	23¼	23¼	−¼
Crosley Corp	9	26	23½	25½	+1¾
Crown C & S	28	36	32	35½	+1¾
Crown Ck pf	4	52	50	52	
Crown Zellerb	67	28½	25	28½	+1¾
Crown Zell 4 pf	3	116½	116	116	−1
Crucible Steel	33	37¾	34	36	−1
Crucible Stl pf	11	102¾	99¾	99¾	−3¼
Cuban-Am S	68	18¾	17¼	18	−1
Cudahy Pack	70	43¾	41¾	42¾	+1
Cudahy P pf	1	99	99	99	+5½
Cunnen Press	9	18¼	17¾	18¼	+1
Cunning Drug	1	49	49	49	−1
Curtis Publishg	195	52	48¾	49½	−2¾
Curtis P pr pf	12	70	67¾	69	+1½
Curtiss-Wright	381	6	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A	88	12½	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
Cutler-Hammer	13	19¾	18	18¾	−¾
Dana Corp	24	19¾	18¾	19¾	+1
Davega Stores	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Davison Chem	26	19¾	19¾	19¾	−¼
Dayton P&L	218	30¾	30	30	−¼
Dayton Rub	40	19	18¾	18¾	−¼
Dennison Records	18	47	41	44	−3
Deere & Co	123	39½	38½	39¾	+1¼
Deere & Co pf	11	98½	98½	98½	−1½
Del & Hudson	55	32¾	29	31¼	+1¼
Del Lack & W	117	7¾	6¾	7¼	+ ¼
Detroit Edison	217	24½	23	23¾	−¾
De Vilbiss	38	27	25	25¾	−¼
Devoe & Ray A	36	27½	24¾	26¼	+1¼
Diamond Mat	10	36	34¼	34¼	−1¾
Diam Match pf	2	44½	43¾	43¾	−¾
Diam T Motors	21	17¾	16¾	17¼	−¼
Dist Corp-S	344	18¾	16¼	17¼	−1½
Dist Corp-s pf	1	105½	105½	105½	−2¼
Dixie Cup	20	35	31¾	32½	−1½
Dr Pepper	14	70¾	68½	70	−¾
Doehler-Jarvis	49	27¾	25	27¼	+1¼
Dome Mines	64	18	16¾	17¾	+ ¾
Douglas Airc	39	73	71¾	72¾	+1¾
Dow Chem	35	163	156	159	−6
Dow Chem pf	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	−2¼
Dresser Indust	144	18¾	15¾	18	+2¼
Dresser Ind pf	1	93	93	93	
Dunhill Int	14	18	16	17½	+ ¾
Duplan Corp	5	36¼	36¼	36¼	−¾
du Pont de N	44	181	170¾	176	−1¼
du Pont 6% pf	5	127¾	126	127	+ ¼
D W G Cigar	17	15¾	14	15¼	+ ¼
Eagle-Pich	47	21¼	19¾	21¼	+1¾
Eastern Air L	246	25	22¼	23¾	−1¼
East S Stl	8	42¾	40¾	41¾	−¾
Eastman Kodak	28	205¼	200¾	205	−4
Eaton Mfg	65	43¼	39	42¼	+2¼
Edis Bros Strs	18	27	25	27	+ ¼
Ekco Prod	21	44½	44	44	−1
Elastic Stop N	20	19¼	17½	19	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite	75	54¾	50½	53¾	+2¾
Elec Boat	77	15¾	13½	14¼	−¾
El Bot pf	1	42¾

SECTION II | CURRENT EVENTS *National and Foreign*

The Washington Post

EDITORIALS *Commentators* SECTION II

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1946 B

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OCT 18 1946 Lindsay

"Old friends admitted that the conduct of the occupation troops had been quite satisfactory." And this blonde fraulein is certainly enjoying her dance with the booted Russian "invader" in the Russian sector of Berlin

Thomas Mann's Son Finds Some Answers in Russian Zone

1000-Mile Rent in Iron Curtain Shows Goebbels' Ghost Still Fathering Hatred

By Klaus Mann

MY Berlin landlady was upset when told that I was leaving for "enemy territory" —her name for the Soviet-occupied zone of the Reich. "Poor Herr Mann!" she cried. "You're in for the most awful experience."

The arrangements for our trip behind the Iron Curtain had been made by Russian public relations officials. Our party—myself and two friends—was free to pick the places we cared to visit. Our request to interview Germans without Russian witnesses was unhesitatingly granted.

We traveled in our own car, accompanied by a Russian conducting officer. He turned out to be a well-mannered, efficient young man, whom we called Victor because his family name was unpronounceable. Victor's presence proved indispensable—our United States vehicle would have been stopped by every Russian guard if it had not been for the authority of his magnificent epaulettes.

Under Victor's protection, we covered about a thousand miles of Soviet-controlled German territory. We interviewed German politicians, and industrial workers, school masters, housewives, peasants, newspaper editors, mayors and priests. We talked with Russian military government officials, propaganda experts, and plain soldiers—both Russian and American.

Food Paradox

THERE were two basic questions on my mind. First, why do most Germans believe that life under the Russian rule is chaotic and miserable? Second, what is the basic Russian policy in the Reich?

The answer to the first question was difficult to come by. The land we passed through on our way from Berlin to Dresden, looked peaceful and fertile enough. Every bit of ground was cultivated. In industrial centers spared by our bombs the chimneys smoked lustily.

What about the food situation? Germans, when asked this question, would promptly produce their ration cards. To our surprise we found that most food rations here are considerably higher than in other parts of occupied Germany—a fact which the Germans seemed to be as unaware of as we had been. Meat seems to be the only essential item in which the United States zone leads.

Yet it would be an exaggeration to say that people in the Russian zone look well-fed. On the contrary, most of them have that hollow-eyed, tired look, typical of the hungry. If you don't see many fat Germans in the United States area, here you have to look hard to find one of normal weight.

The simple explanation for this, we learned, is the almost complete absence of a black market. While in the American controlled domain practically everybody gets additional food from illegal sources, the people in this zone are compelled to live on what is allotted to them—mostly because Russian discipline is stringent enough to frighten the authority-conscious Germans into obedience.

Furthermore, all German bank accounts have been blocked for the time being, "to avoid inflation." Apart from the sick and old, who are free to draw limited sums, people here must live on what they actually make by their work.

Goebbels Hallmark

MANY Germans resent such restrictions. But, considering the orderly state of affairs visitors find in this area, there remains something intriguing and irrational about the anti-Russian prejudice maintained by so many Germans.

Does it stem from the bad behavior of Red Army soldiers? All the Germans with whom I talked—including old friends who would certainly tell me the truth—admitted that the conduct of the occupation troops had been quite satisfactory. "Of course, there have been disturbing incidents," we were told. "But by now the situation has become about as normal as can be expected under the circumstances."

Are the Germans afraid of Russian denazification measures? The truth is that the Russian policy, in this respect, is less rigid than the one followed by American authorities. In the United States zone no German who belonged to the Nazi Party or an affiliated organization can hold a responsible job. In this area former Nazis, except big shots, are much more readily forgiven, as long as they will work—and play ball with the Russians.

That the Germans, in spite of all these facts, go on hating the Russians can be traced to Joseph Goebbels' propaganda. Told so often that all Russians are blood-thirsty monsters, those Germans who live in the Anglo-American zones assume that life in the Russian-held areas is sheer horror.

On the other hand, most Germans think of the British and Americans as kindly and extravagant, if somewhat ludicrous, characters. The Russian-dominated part of the nation, therefore, envies the people in the Anglo-American camp. There, they think, everybody has plenty of food and fun.

Court Suspicion

NO doubt the Russians are themselves partly to blame for many of the current misunderstandings and misrepresentations. Even when they have nothing to hide they always try to be cagey, so one is inclined to distrust them. That suspicion is focused today on the Kremlin's favorite protege, the Socialist Unity Party.

Established last April, the Unity Party represents the fusion of German Socialists and Communists —long recommended by certain independent liberals but in pre-Hitler days refused by both Marxist parties. While German Communists throughout the country are now ardently for the merger, Social Democrats in the non-Russian zones denounce it as a Soviet-inspired maneuver.

"What's all this talk about our Unity Party being an artificial affair brought about by Russian pressure and interference? Nothing could be less true!"

The man who uttered these words with a good deal of indignation was Otto Buchwitz, leader of the Socialist-Communist front in Saxony. Accompanied by several Russian officials, we called on him at his Dresden office.

"As if we needed the Russians to tell us that we German anti-Fascists are still in the same boat and had better stick together!" he cried. "It was in Nazi jails and concentration camps that Germans of both parties came to realize the necessity of collaboration. Had we only understood that before, the whole Nazi disaster might have been avoided!"

"It is not our purpose to impose Communism on the German nation," he stressed again and again. "The immediate task confronting all of us, here in the Russian zone as in the other areas, is a two-fold one: reconstruction in the spirit of democracy and the extermination of the last vestige of Nazism."

Bourgeois Cautious

BUCHWITZ underlined the fact that his group by no means has a political monopoly. There are in the Russian zone two other licensed parties, both anti-Marxist—the Union of Christian Democrats, representing the fusion between Protestants and

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There are "opposition" parties in the Russian zone and schoolmasters report no interference, but the presence of the Russians is as evident and dominating as this heroic portrait of Stalin on the Dresden courthouse

454 October 12ths Ago

Chris Hops the Pond! (An Atom-Age History)

By Arthur Shay

NO STRANGER to the palace, squat, bumbling Christopher Columbus stood before royalty again. Money-minded Isabella and pinch-purse Ferdinand of Spain listened once more to the weary Genoese navigator, prepared at last to help.

Before the Italian's parting knee-bow, he had:

1. Promised: Spices (pepper, turmeric, etc.), perfume, ivory, gold, gems, trade with India via a western passage.

2. Been promised: Three ships (Santa Maria, Nina, Pinta), crew of riff-raff, regal blessing.

Outside the palace a smile navigated the veteran (twice shipwrecked) mariner's swarthy face, erasing 18 years of almost endless frown. At his side, son Diego whistled an Italian street song. His father's pseudo-syllogistic theory was due for its workout. The theory:

"The world is round, not flat. It is therefore impossible to 'fall off.' Hence it is possible to reach India not only by a southeast course around Africa but by a western route across uncharted sea, to the east coast of Asia."

Columbus had derived his master plan from the church-suppressed theory of radical contemporary geographers. Underestimating the earth's size, Columbus had told incredulous Ferdinand: "The farther Asia extends to the east, the nearer it comes round to Spain. I will find the western passage to India and find it for Spain."

Eventually to be found "for Spain," the New World might easily have flown the flag of Italy, but for apathy; Portugal, but for treachery; England, but for indolence; France, but for poverty.

Royal Run-Around

IN a time of trouble (war with the Moors, discontent at home), it was Isabella of Spain who sped Columbus seaward. How the others missed the boat:

APATHY: Native son Cristoforo Colombo was called a crackpot in Genoa, accused of drunkenness, mysticism. He journeyed to Portugal, found

TREACHERY: In Lisbon, deceitful John II was not above helping. Already Portuguese ships were on the southern sea, exploring the coast of Africa. If there was validity in Columbus' plan, it would not prove over-taxing to put a Portuguese deck beneath the navigator's Italian feet. But why not send a Portuguese captain and Columbus be damned! Gleefully, John II put Columbus off with tales of a ship shortage, dispatched a home team. Frightened by the great unknown sea quantity, the Portuguese turned back, swearing they had narrowly escaped "falling off" at ocean's end. Bitter and nearing desperation, Columbus wrote for support from England, was defeated by

INDOLENCE: On the northern island, Henry VII was accustomed to entreaty. For two years a neat-penned missive from Columbus lay unanswered. The mariner's brother, lean Bartholomew Columbus, sailed north to England, lobbied in vain, learned the truth from a palace hoyden: Money had been provided by the ministers for the proposed India adventure, but without batting a royal eyelash, art-loving Henry had diverted it for tapestries to adorn Hampton Court palace. Again

POVERTY: Nipped at Columbus' heels. A kindly Spanish duke sent the navigator to Ferdinand and Isabella for the first time. At war with the Moors, frugal Ferdinand deigned no investment in the venture, despite wife Isabella's support. Heavy of heart, penniless Co-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3.

"Sorry, ain't quota filled"

HIROSHIMA . . . 'Our Emperor Broadcast To Us—Common People'

Preceding installments of John Hersey's story of Hiroshima have carried six survivors through the bombing, at 8:15 a. m. August 6, 1945, and the ensuing week of fire, thirst, rescues, slow death, gradual realization of the magnitude of the disaster and theorizing about its cause. The principals:

MRS. HATSUYO NAKAMURA, a tailor's widow and her three children had finally found refuge in a Jesuit novitiate three miles outside the city.

DR. TERUFUMI SASAKI, a young surgeon at the Red Cross Hospital, bandaged the wounded for three straight days, then went to his home in the suburbs and slept 17 hours.

THE REV. MR. KIYOSHI TANIMOTO, pastor of the Hiroshima Methodist Church, ministered at the wounded in Riverside Asano Park for five days before he took time to return to his parsonage and search the ruins.

FATHER WILHELM KLEINSORGE, a German Jesuit priest, rested uneasily at the novitiate, where the rector told him that his few cuts were not even worth dressing.

MISS TOSHIKO SASAKI, a factory clerk, had an ugly compound fracture of the left leg. She was shunted from hospital to hospital. By the time she first received treatment, at a converted school outside Hiroshima, her leg was swollen to the hip and could not be set.

DR. MASAKAZU FUJII, proprietor of a private hospital which was toppled into the river by the bomb, was recovering at the summer home of a friend. He had evolved a satisfactory theory about the bombing.

The story continues:

By John Hersey

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ABOUT a week after the bomb dropped a vague, incomprehensible rumor reached Hiroshima—that the city had been destroyed by the energy released when atoms were somehow split in two. The weapon was referred to in this word-of-mouth report as genshi bakudan—the root characters of which can be translated as "original child bomb." No one understood the idea or put any more credence in it than in the powdered magnesium and such things. Newspapers were being brought in from other cities, but they were still confining themselves to extremely general statements, such as Domei's assertion on August 12: "There is nothing to do out admit the tremendous power of this inhuman bomb." Already Japanese physicists had entered the city with Lauritsen electroscopes and Neher electrometers; they understood the idea all too well.

ON AUGUST 12 the Nakamuras, all of them still rather sick, went to the nearby town of Kabe and moved in with Mrs. Nakamura's sister-in-law. The next day Mrs. Nakamura, although she was too ill to walk, returned to Hiroshima alone, by electric car to the outskirts, by foot from there. All week, at the Novitiate, she had worried about her mother, brother and older sister, who had lived in the part of town called Fukuro, and besides, she felt drawn by some fascination, just as Father Kleinsorge had been. She discovered that her family were all dead. She went back to Kabe so amazed and depressed by what she had seen and learned in the city that she could not speak that evening.

A COMPARATIVE orderliness, at least, began to be established at the Red Cross Hospital. Dr. Sasaki, back from his rest, undertook to classify his patients (who were still scattered everywhere, even on the stairways). The staff gradually swept up the debris. Best of all, the nurses and attendants started to remove the corpses. Disposal of the dead, by decent cremation and enshrinement, is a greater moral responsibility to the Japanese than adequate care of the living. Relatives identified most of the first days dead in and around the hospital. Beginning on the second day, whenever a patient appeared to be moribund, a piece of paper with his name on it was fastened to his clothing. The corpse detail carried the bodies to a clearing outside, placed them on pyres of wood from ruined houses, burned them, put some of the ashes in envelopes intended for exposed X-ray plates, marked the envelopes with the names of the deceased, and piled them, neatly and respectfully, in stacks in the main office. In a few days the envelopes filled one whole side of the impromptu shrine.

IN KABE, on the morning of August 15, 10-year-old Toshio Nakamura heard an airplane overhead. He ran outdoors and identified it with a professional eye as a B-29. "There goes Mr. B!" he shouted.

One of his relatives called out to him, Haven't you had enough of Mr. B?"

The question had a kind of symbolism. At almost that very moment the dull, dispirited voice of Hirohito, the Emperor Tenno, was speaking for the first time in history over the radio: "After pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in our empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure."

Mrs. Nakamura had gone to the city again to dig up some rice she had buried in her Neighborhood Association air raid shelter. She got it and started back for Kabe. On the electric car, quite by chance, she ran into her younger sister, who had not been in Hiroshima the day of the bombing. "Have you heard the news?" her sister asked.

"What news?"

"The war is over."

"Don't say such a foolish thing, sister."

"But I heard it over the radio myself." And then, in a whisper, "It was the Emperor's voice."

"Oh," Mrs. Nakamura said (she needed nothing more to make her give up thinking, in spite of the atomic bomb, that Japan still had a chance to win the war), "in that case . . ."

SOME time later, in a letter to an American, Mr. Tanimoto described the events of that morning. "At the time of the postwar, the marvelous thing in our history happened. Our Emperor broadcasted his own voice through radio directly to us, common people of Japan. August 15 we were told that some news of great importance could be heard and all of us should hear it. So I went to Hiroshima railway station. There set a loudspeaker in the ruins of the station. Many civilians, all of them were in boundage, some being neiped by shoulder of their daughters, some sustaining their injured feet by sticks, they listened to the broadcast and when they came to realize the fact that it was the Emperor, they cried with full tears in their eyes, 'What a wonderful blessing it is that Tenno himself calls on us and we can hear his own voice in person. We are thoroughly satisfied in such a great sacrifice.' When they came to know the war was ended—that is, Japan was defeated, they, of course, were deeply disappointed, but followed after their Emperor's commandment in calm spirit, making whole-hearted sacrifice for the everlasting peace of the world—and Japan started her new way."

ON AUGUST 18, 12 days after the bomb burst, Father Kleinsorge set out on foot for Hiroshima from the Novitiate with his papiermache suitcase in his hand. He had begun to think that this bag, in which he kept his valuables, had a talismanic quality, because of the way he had found it after the explosion, standing handle-side up in the doorway of his room, while the desk under which he had previously hidden it was in splinters

Continued on Page 6, Column 1.

Photo by John Hersey

FATHER WILHELM KLEINSORGE, the German Jesuit, is shown with a group of Japanese children, with the reconstruction of Hiroshima for a background

No 'Retreat' to Africa

Lifeline vs. Airline: Britain Standing Pat

By Ferdinand Kuhn

Post Reporter

IS BRITAIN'S Mediterranean lifeline still dependable? Can it be relied upon in case of another war?

Some strategic planners in London are not at all sure.

A few days ago an authoritative spokesman at the British War Office disclosed that the Imperial General Staff was considering the establishment of new supply bases in Kenya Colony, East Africa. These would be on or near the Indian Ocean, and thus would not be dependent on the sea route through the Mediterranean.

The War Office disclosure brought into the open a debate about the Mediterranean which has been going on for months in British staff colleges.

Thousands of newspaper maps in recent years have shown the "lifeline" curling around Gibraltar, stretching east to Suez, then twisting south into the Red Sea and the waters of the East.

In the public mind this shipping route has become as tangible as the Great Wall of China. Its value as a short-cut to the East is incontestable; its importance to Britain today has been a factor affecting present controversies over the Italian colonies, the Dardanelles and Palestine.

Like all other such strategic arguments, the behind-the-scenes debate over the Mediterranean is not a clear-cut issue. In general, however, it can be said that the younger, air-minded officers are attracted to new strategic concepts which eventually would make East Africa the center of Empire defense, while the navy usually argues strenuously for the maintenance of the lifeline and of the way stations from Gibraltar to Aden.

"Death Trap"

THOSE who urge development of alternative routes and bases would argue as follows:

The Mediterranean was not a "lifeline" at all during part of the last war. From early 1941 to the end of 1942, German and Italian airpower on both sides of the narrow sea made it a death trap for Allied merchant shipping and warships as well.

From time to time convoys battled their way through to Malta, but usually at heavy cost.

A Western Buoy

THE real lifelines which held the Empire together, so the argument goes, were the long sea route around the Cape of Good Hope and the far more important channel along which Lend-Lease goods and later the American armies flowed across the Atlantic.

There was still another lifeline about which the public knew little in wartime. This was the air route across the jungles of central Africa, from Accra on the west coast to Khartoum in the east. The Germans never were able to interfere with it. If they had, still another route would have been available farther south, from Leopoldville to Elisabethville in the Belgian Congo.

The airstrips along the Accra-Khartoum route are not being maintained. The jungle is creeping up and the installations which Americans built are being allowed to decay.

Armored by Nature

IN THE air age which is just beginning, some of the younger British officers will argue, it would be only common sense to build up East Africa as a center of Empire defense. It is virtually invulnerable to land attack across the deserts and jungles at its back. It could be attacked by sea only by a first-class naval power—and the British navy holds a strategic monopoly throughout the vast Indian Ocean area, with no other naval power that could challenge it.

As for oil, on which British naval and air power depend, only a part of Britain's Middle Eastern oil resources need to touch the Mediterranean at all. This is the oil from the Mosul fields in northern Iraq, which reaches the Mediterranean coast by a pipeline to Haifa. Iranian oil, which was of prime importance to the British navy in both World Wars, comes from the Anglo-Persian Co.'s wells much farther south and reaches the Indian Ocean from the Persian Gulf.

Troop-carrying planes, it is argued, could reach any part of the Middle East in an emergency from safe East African bases. Looking into the long future, British airmen ask, why depend on exposed bases like Malta, Cyprus or Palestine?

The Bridge Answers

OLDER and perhaps wiser British officers, some of whom held important commands in the war usually hurl 15-inch naval shells at such arguments.

It is true, they concede, that the Mediterranean was a nasty place for Allied shipping in 1941-42. But that, they hasten to add, was because the Germans and Italians held both Italy and Greece on the north and North Africa and Libya on the south. Give us control of just one side of the Mediterranean, they argue, and we can put up an air umbrella over any ships that we want to send through in time of war.

This insistence on controlling at least one side of the Mediterranean underlies British—and American—opposition to returning Tripoli to Italian rule.

As for the long route around the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6.

75 British Exchange Teachers Take Over American Classes

Only a 'Common Language' Separates Us

By Fred M. Hechinger

THE TEACHER rapped her pencil on the desk and announced: "The bell's gone!" A lad of about 12, utterly dead-pan, volunteered: "Do you want me to go and get it back, ma'm?"

That was opening of school last month—when one of the 75 British exchange teachers took over her American class. In a spirit of fun, pupils and teachers were beginning to find out that British and America are separated only by a common language.

The first postwar Anglo-American exchange of primary and secondary school teachers got under way two months ago.

I talked to the teachers then—fresh off the boat, but thought it too cruel to quiz them so soon. Teachers or not, you can't expect girls, just escaped from seven years of wartime austerity, to discuss education without first letting them have a go at some silly hats and open-toed shoes.

When I saw them again, a few days later, they had learned to push their way through the New York rush, but had not quite recovered from the shock of the incredible abundance and waste all around them.

Lively and Charming

PEOPLE here had been all set for the arrival of some rather grim combinations of Hollywood's stiff Britisher and the traditionally fierce schoolmarm. Instead they found so many lively, charming and thoroughly modern people.

The teachers came over here (paying their own passage) and their opposite numbers of Americans went to Britain. Everything was exchanged—even apartments and, in some instances, families.

Dr. Paul Smith of the United States Office of Education deserves a lion's share of the credit and the English-Speaking Union and British Information Services cooperated.

The teachers have been culled from 2000 applicants. The international aspect of the exchange attracted many; there is no end to the educational potentialities of seeing different systems at first hand; and—as many admit frankly—it's a wonderful chance to see the world without joining the Navy.

The teachers will get their ordinary salaries, ranging from $1080 to $1680. To that they may add their own funds up to a total of $2000—a limit imposed because of Britain's reluctance to export her scarce currency. Most of the girls sigh at having to confine themselves to window-shopping amid this cruel sea of plenty.

The 'Kids' Are Enlightening

LAST week I revisited some of the teachers who have meanwhile gone to work in widely scattered areas outside of hectic and stereotyped New York.

The consensus is: "We like it a lot and are very happy that we came. Everybody is being just wonderful. And we are learning so much—especially from what the kids are saying."

I asked whether those kids were hard to handle.

"Of course not. They are terribly nice—most of them. Naturally we are a bit of a novelty to them and they want to make a good impression."

Another young high school teacher joined in: "They're so full of bounce and vitality. You can see that they've been brought up on better food than ours. And they're so self-confident. Nothing can stop them."

Enter Our Bobby-Soxer

IN ANOTHER small town one of the three young men in the group told me that on the first day a bobby-soxer had come to him: "I like your history lessons better than any others. I can't understand a word you are saying, but I think your accent is simply divine." After a day or so, teachers and students had mastered that obstacle—and some of the kids began to ask for passes instead of passes.

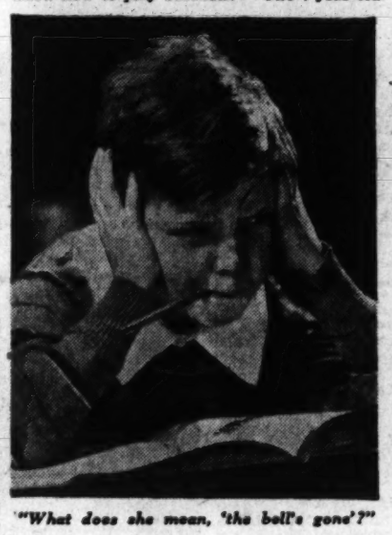
"The American classroom," this same teacher continued, "is definitely more colorful—especially on the female side." In his school back home the "school uniform" is still compulsory and use of "cosmetics" is an unpardonable sin.

At my next stop one of his female colleagues added:

"I find the magazine-ad-inspired sophistication less than skin deep. It melts away almost at once. They're just kids like those back home and we've become friends in no time—even though my students may use more lipstick than I." Then she laughed out loud: "Takes a bit of getting used to those flower shirts your boys are wearing, though. Honestly, they're a bit too much for traditionalists like us."

Recipe for a 'Lord'

QUESTIONS asked the Britishers range from "Are your food and clothing really rationed?" to an incredulous "You really don't know how to play baseball?" One 7-year-old



"What does she mean, 'the bell's gone'?"

wanted to know: "What do you have to do to become a lord?"

Especially since the war, the teachers told me, most high school kids in Britain join the English-speaking Union to find out more about the Dominions and America. And it has come to be a kind of game for English schools to "adopt" a merchant vessel and to write to the crew on its world-wide travels. One teacher recalled an enlightening correspondence between her pupils and a Chinese stoker. "It was more of an international experience than they'd get out of a ton of books."

As an American, I can say: It's an example we might profit from. When the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America condemned the teacher exchange as British propaganda, they just proved my point.

No Inhibitions Here

REPEATEDLY the teachers reminded me it isn't easy to compare different educational systems. The problems differ so much. "In teaching French to English children," one instructor said, "we've got to start them off young. Eleven is about right. After that they become too self-conscious about mispronouncing." American youngsters, they found, had none of those inhibitions. You could easily start them off at 14.

"One thing I shall never get used to, though." She was quite serious now. "The 20-minute lunch hour." In England an hour and a half is the standard. "After that 20-minute rush there is a noticeable let-down in afternoon classes. Kind of an after-lunch hangover."

Coeducation came in for high praise. While it is the rule in British colleges, it is still the exception in schools. The system here gives American children more poise, one teacher observed. And as a sly aside she added: "I notice that the girls usually run things and wind up as presidents."

Degrees Amaze Them

SOME OF THE teachers are startled to find their American opposite numbers equipped with a forbidding array of scholarly degrees. "What they wanted us to learn was simply how to be good teachers," one girl told me.

Her career was typical for the primary school teacher. At 18, after being graduated from high school, she had completed one year of student teaching. After that there had been two years of teachers' college, interrupted by nine weeks of practice teaching at a boys' school.

"That was a grim experience," she sighed, "I was 19 and the boys were 15. They were awful." After three days of untold suffering, the young teacher formed a cricket team and by sheer luck—as she modestly claims—started things off with the equivalent of a home run. "I was all right after that. One ring-leader even tried to date me."

The point is that British teachers' training today puts great stress on the essentials of teaching rather than mere scholarship.

All the teachers agreed: American facilities are superb; school administration "absolutely the cat's whiskers"—to steal a Yankee phrase. Mimeographed schedules impress these girls who have just left a country where you have to salvage envelopes and use them over again.

What then, I asked, is the most important difference in the educational systems of the two countries?

"You in America have developed a mass production set-up. You are aiming at education of the average. We have done an excellent job in developing the superior student. You try to give something to everybody. We, up to recently, believed in giving the very best to the better individual. Now that we, too, have started to give education to all Britons, we are afraid of lowering the old standard."

A Loss of Continuity

THE trouble of the American system, as some of the teachers see it, is that its very scope forces it into departmentalization. There is a loss of continuity. "Your students study for the credit of a course. The subject doesn't fit into a grand scheme."

She found the same tendency among the staff. In England, she recalled, teachers would meet and discuss Mary-Jane's marks and whether they should send her to honors' class. "Of course, we shall have to sacrifice some of that now that we, too, are expanding. The problem is to find the compromise between the two systems: to achieve the maximum of quantity without giving up too much of the quality."

She had only just touched on the problems of American education. In the course of her year in the States she will come up against a lot more that will strike her—both ways. But, perhaps without knowing it, she has summed up the importance of international exchanges: to find the compromise. And teachers' exchanges are a good way of trying. Even if some call it propaganda!

VA Photos

These veterans can't walk, but they certainly can play, as the photographs prove. Badminton, bowling, gym—they're in there punching. Photos were taken at the VA Hospital at Van Nuys, Calif.

Doomed No More

Putting 2500 Paraplegics Back on Feet

By Sam Stavisky
Post Reporter

DEATH within months was the fate awaiting the men who suffered spinal cord injuries and paralysis of the legs in the First World War.

Today, modern medicine offers the 2500 paraplegics of World War II a normal span of life; modern techniques and the patient's individual courage hold out the promise of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, too.

The Army, Navy and Veterans Administration are going all out not merely to keep alive the paraplegic—whose body is paralyzed from the point of injury to his spinal cord—but also to teach him to get around, earn a living, and become an independent, useful citizen.

Shoestrings a Problem

CONSIDER the immensity of the problem!

The paraplegic, half of his body "dead," must learn through tortuous daily practice how to change his position in bed. What could be simpler than shifting the body? Yet for a paraplegic such a simple activity at first seems impossible.

Taking off his pajamas, putting on his clothes, fixing the tie, knotting the shoestrings—thoughtless routine for the normal individual but requiring hours of learning for the paraplegic.

And there's the wheelchair to be mounted and operated, the braces to be put on, walking to be relearned with crutches, climbing the stairs, getting into the bus, driving a car—the grueling road to physical independence.

A Guy Named Joe

BUT that's not enough. A man must be economically independent, too. So the paraplegic must learn a profession, a craft. Then comes that epochal day when the paraplegic leaves the hospital, his legs still lifeless but he himself prepared to resume a nearly normal life.

Such was the case of Joe Kane, released a month ago from the VA's McGuire Hospital at Richmond.

Joe learned to type while overcoming all his other handicaps. He took a Civil Service examination and got a Government job in Richmond. His $300-a-month pension, together with what he earns, will give him a substantial income. And as soon as the housing situation permits, Joe will marry the nurse who helped him through the dark days.

Only this past week 28-year-old Bernard Cabiness left the Army-VA hospital at Martinsburg, W. Va. In six months he had overcome his disability to such a degree that he can enter the Bulova watchmaking school on Long Island. After a year of training, Cabiness is assured of a livelihood either as employe or as an independent watch repairman. He'll be the breadwinner for his wife and two children.

Companies Help

THE VA medical rehabilitation program, under Dr. Donald A. Covalt, has been getting the cooperation of industry. The Bulova Watch Co. has initiated an extensive program in Army and VA hospitals. Winchester Arms has instituted a course in checkering—a process of giving grip to weapons, calling for a skilled workman. Winston & Co. of New York is looking into the possibilities of teaching paraplegics the highly skilled gem-cutting craft. Auto manufacturers are studying the use of paraplegics as small parts mechanics.

Bench work has been found particularly suitable for paraplegics. VA is offering exploratory courses in watch, camera, and radio repairing, art metal-work, plastics and commercial art. The idea is to find out what the patient can do, likes to do, wants to do.

VA has seven paraplegic rehabilitation centers, at Richmond, Aspinwall, Pa.; the Bronx, Framingham, Mass.; Memphis, Chicago and Van Nuys, Calif.

Under consideration, too, is a plan to establish "colonies" for those paraplegics unwilling or unable to leave the hospital. In these colonies, the paralyzed veterans would be given paid piecework which they could perform under "home" conditions. A proponent of this idea is Maj. Gen. Uzal G. Ent, whose spinal nerves were severed just below the shoulders in a plane crash during the war.

Top-Drawer Aides

GENERAL ENT has had much to do with the improved wheelchairs, braces and other devices for paraplegics. He also helped develop a list of 72 activities which the paraplegic must master to get "on his own feet," from moving in bed to driving a car.

Others who have given time, effort and experience to VA's rehabilitation program are Kjell J. Peterson, on leave from Metropolitan Life; Dr. George G. Deaver, medical director of the Institute for Crippled and Disabled, and Dr. Howard A. Rusk, wartime chief of the Air Forces rehabilitation program.

The emancipation of Joe Kane and Bernard Cabiness will some day come to hundreds of other disabled veterans like them. To these men, Dr. Paul R. Hawley, VA medical director, has made a pledge:

"The Veterans' Administration will spare no effort to further research activities, rehabilitation programs and any other activities that will aid you in reaching your goal of personal and economic independence."

Goebbels' Ghost Lurks Behind Iron Curtain

Continued from Page 1.

Catholics, and the Liberal Democrats.

The representatives of the two bourgeois parties, however, whom we interviewed in Dresden and other places, seemed to suggest, if only in the most cautious fashion, that their political movements were being handicapped by the occupying power while the Unity boys were getting all the breaks.

While Russian support has actually damaged the prestige of the left-wing merger, their influence has been constructive in other domains—particularly in the sphere of cultural activities. The Germans in Russia did everything to destroy native culture, but the Russians make it their business to sponsor and stimulate cultural life in their occupation zone. Not just the "proletarian" brand of art and philosophy, but German liberal culture in all its aspects. Marxist writers, of course, are enjoying a somewhat hectic boom.

Cultural Bogey

NOR could we find any signs of Marxist propaganda in the many public schools we visited. The dean of Jena University, Prof. Friedrich Zucker, told us that Russian authorities were giving him all possible assistance but did not interfere with his program.

The fact that the Russians, for all their anti-German feelings, seem keenly concerned with German political and cultural affairs may strike many a western observer as puzzling, if not alarming. What are they up to? Is there some truth in current rumors about a coming Russo-German alliance to dominate the continent?

Of course, no outsider is in a position to know the secret designs of the Kremlin. But whatever schemes may be under consideration on the highest political level, the present fear of a Soviet-German bloc seems farfetched and premature, to put it mildly!

The Russians obviously are trying to strengthen German left-wing elements. Still, they treat the German Communists not as "comrades" or potential allies but as agents just good enough to help the occupying power in its delicate administrative job.

Mr. Molotov indicated his government's attitude toward the Socialist Unity Party when he advocated keeping the German-Polish borders decided by the Potsdam Conference. Party leaders, who had expected Russia to back their claims to part of Silesia, were bitterly disappointed.

Mesalliance

CLEARLY, German Communists would be only too willing to fight on the Russian side against Western capitalism. But most Germans, when thinking of a possible World War III, are likely to visualize an anti-Bolshevist crusade enabling the Fatherland to stage a glorious military comeback.

If the average German would much rather help to destroy the Soviet Union than to fight as her ally, the average Russian would simply laugh off the idea of waging war, together with Germany, against the United States. For the Russians, while disliking the Germans, do like the Americans and seem quite unaware of the anti-Russian feeling in America.

Lieutenant Victor, our Russian guide, was not conscious at all of this ominous tension. "Look how those silly Germans keep staring at us," he observed one evening. "It surprises them to see you Americans in the company of Red army soldiers. They think we don't like each other. They think there will be a war between us. They must be crazy!"

'Pretty Good Joes'

CURIOUSLY enough we heard almost the same words from the American soldiers we met at Weimar. They belonged to a 40-man unit that had been stationed

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

A Russian MP and a Yank pfc. patrol the United States sector of Berlin

in the Russian zone for the past five or six months.

"How are you getting along?" we asked them. "Just a half-dozen Yanks among all these Russians?"

The answer came in the form of a unanimous chorus: "Never any hard feelings between us . . . They never give us any trouble . . . Pretty good Joes, most of them. And they're doing a fine job!"

A middle-aged, bespectacled sergeant went on: "Some people seem to feel that the Germans are like the Americans," he observed. "I don't think so at all. Why, the Russians are much more like us than the Germans are!"

Another GI—a young fellow from the Middle West—shrugged his shoulders contemptuously. "Those Krauts," he said, "must be nuts or something—thinking there will be a war between the Russkis and us. What an idea! I don't know much about politics, but I do know the Russkis. Nothing wrong with them, as far as I can see. So why the hell should we fight each other?"

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DO YOU
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THE OLD PRINT depicts the first successful operation using ether, performed by Dr. John C. Warren 100 years ago this week. Dr. William T. G. Morton (second from right) stands by after administering the anesthesia. The cartoons, from Science Illustrated magazine, highlight the evolution of anesthesia

Anesthesia Used to Be a Laugh

Our First 100 Years Under Ether

By William Glover

BOSTON, Oct. 12 (AP).—One of them was slim, nervous young Gilbert Abbott, with a tumor on his jaw and a wish in his heart that the whole thing was over.

His part soon was, and Abbott thereupon vanishes from the drama. Chance alone had chosen him for a role. Call him the evidence.

Another of the three was cautious, sharp-tongued John C. Warren, the city's most brilliant surgeon. He was the judge.

The last was eager, shrewd William T. G. Morton, a dentist down in a hurry from his own offices, sure he had a good thing. He was the claimant.

In the hush of the domed theater, scores of men watched the trio, expectantly, dubiously, even scoffingly. There was a queer glass contrivance in use, then a flash of surgical blade. Silence continued for minutes. Abbott stirred in his chair, opened his eyes.

Warren faced the audience, suppressed excitement in his voice: "Gentlemen, this is no humbug."

The date was October 16, 1846; the place, the surgical auditorium of Massachusetts General Hospital; the event, man's first public proof that his age-old battle against pain had succeeded.

The science of anesthesia, accepted so unthinkingly by so many 100 years later, was ready to rock the medical world.

5000 Do Homage

A WEEK-LONG centennial celebration has been planned here and nearby Wellesley is planning to honor Dr. Morton on the anniversary. More than 5000 research scientists, physicians and surgeons will meet next week for a three-day research symposium in commemoration of the centenary.

Now that first crude method of administering an anesthetic (Morton's inhaler is still displayed at the hospital) has been replaced by eight great classifications, each with many elaborate techniques; the ether that was a chemical oddity is now just one of a half hundred compounds used by the anesthetist.

For a discovery that was hailed momentarily as a millenial achievement, there is irony in the fact that only now is anesthesiology winning its right place in public esteem.

"The surgical patient has for a long time paid a lot of attention to the choice of his surgeon," points out the chief anesthetist of a New York hospital, "yet he hardly has given a thought to the person who gives him the anesthetic. But the anesthetist can kill you a whole lot quicker than the surgeon if he doesn't know his job."

Further stressing the role of the man with the nozzle and needle is the statement of Dr. Victor Robinson in his centennial history, "Victory Over Pain."

"Since every case of anesthesia brings the patient to the gates of death, anesthesia is the most dangerous specialty in medicine."

Stiff Requirements

AT the top of the profession today is the American Board of Anesthesiology, created in 1937. About 350 men and women have passed the board standards, which include two years of resident study and five years of practice. Several thousand more belong to the American Society of Anesthesiology. There are several international organizations.

Since the fundamentals of nearly all science still are mysteries, it should be no surprise to learn that the anesthetist today knows as little about he basic "how" of narcosis as did the ancient Greek, Egyptian and Chinese who plucked soporifics from the plant world.

There are, say the experts, some 16 theories concerning the physiological reactions which cause brain centers to numb and induce unconsciousness or twilight sleep.

There is, however, no lack of knowledge of safe methods and the specialists are able to make many generalizations. They know, for example, that both the very young and very old can be easily overdosed, that adolescents require comparatively large amounts, that men are harder to relax than women (because they are more muscular), and that the alcoholic is a problem. In some way the development of tolerance for alcohol alters the brain's reaction to all sedatives.

12-Hour Cases

IN the early "rag-and-bottle" days the anesthetist did his work by guess and luck. Today he gives each patient preoperative study, determines which agent will be used, stands by during the operation and continues his care through the postoperative period.

Most uses of anesthesia are only for minutes, but there have been cases where a patient had to be kept under drugs for 9½ hours (an abdominal operation) and 12 hours (plastic surgery case).

Before 1846, mankind had tried many methods of easing pain. The poppy, mandragora, hemlock and even lettuce were among the plants found to have sedative qualities. But none of the ancients located the exact substances — alkaloids — which gave the results.

As surgery developed, the need increased for ways and means of enabling a patient to stand the knife. Strapping him down was one drastic method. Dosing him with whisky was another. Then researchers found that pressing on the throat arteries induced unconsciousness.

Chemistry Steps In

AT the end of the nineteenth century the great medical experimenter Sir Humphrey Davy discovered that nitrous oxid (laughing gas) relieved local pain. Michael Faraday, the electrical genius, reported shortly after on the similar properties of ether.

Wide World Photos.
Modern anesthesia

But these discoveries remained scientific curiosities. For a while more serious attention was paid to mesmerism as a pain alleviator. The stimulant effect of the early gases was found similar to that of liquor, "sniffing" parties became popular and medicine men went on the road with exhibitions of the odd effects of nitrous oxid.

In 1842 began a series of events still clouded with obscurity, controversy and emotion. At Jefferson, Ga., Dr. Crawford W. Long, who had observed the anesthetic quality of ether at "sniffing" parties, removed a growth from a friend's neck after giving him a whiff. But Long's immediate friends were the only persons to hear of the event until long after.

Two years later in Hartford, Conn., Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist, had one of his students extract a molar while Wells was under the influence of nitrous oxid. The experiment resulted from a visit to one of the road shows. Wells reported no pain, but when he later attempted to demonstrate before a medical class taught by the Dr. Warren aforementioned, the experiment didn't come off. He was hooted down, and made no further public move to push his idea.

Holmes Tagged It

ONE of Wells' own students was Morton. In 1846, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, a medical associate, suggested to Morton, according to the most generally accepted version, that he try a tooth extraction after giving the patient ether.

Morton did try it, the event was publicized and Dr. Warren agreed to the demonstration which proved to be the first public demonstration of anesthesia.

For years the arguments raged, reaching into Congress and foreign scientific bodies, as to whether Long, Wells, Jackson or Morton should receive chief credit.

A monument to ether on Boston Common displays a series of marble bas-reliefs but mentions no individual. A monument at his grave in Cambridge honors Dr. Morton. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who first suggested use of the word anesthesia, felt there was enough glory for all and once proposed the tribute: "To e(i)ther."

Approved techniques for administering anesthetics now include inhalation, oral and rectal application, intravenous, intre-muscular and regional bloc (including the so-called local anesthetics). Experimental anesthesia in animals has been accomplished via the peritoneum.

Breathing Stilled

A growing field of investigation has been in childbirth. A recent report of the National Institute of Public Health cited use of continuous caudal analgesia—whereby nerves at the base of the spine are blocked—which cut stillbirths and infant deaths.

Two other important steps have been applications of the jungle drug curare as an adjunct of anesthesia, and development of techniques whereby the anesthetist can completely still natural breathing in chest cavity operations. The anesthetist shoots oxygen into the lungs, in the moments when the surgeon turns for another instrument.

FDR and Cat Co-Owners of 3 War Bonds

GOODYEAR, Ariz. (AP).—Seven years from now the first of three $25 war bonds will reach maturity and the money will go to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation.

Original owner of those bonds was Mollie Goodyear, a striped gray and white cat who became the pet and mascot of thousands of warworkers at Arizona Division, Goodyear Aircraft Corp., here.

Mollie was only a stray kitten when she arrived at the plant soon after its opening in 1942. In the spring of 1943 she had her first kittens—five, born on a coil of bulletproof rubber hose in a packing case.

A special "feed the kitties" fund was started and each time thereafter that Mollie had babies—and at the time of her death last month they totaled 75 — additional contributions were made to the fund.

From this fund the three war bonds were purchased, with Mollie as owner and the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt as co-owner. Each bond was sent to the President with a letter asking him to serve as custodian and, on the maturity date, to turn the money over to Warm Springs.

Mystery still surrounds Mollie's death. Guards, now the only persons left at the plant, found Mollie dead of cuts. They expressed belief she had been in a fight with a dog.

Mollie's grave behind the plant water tank bears a simple marker. But her real memorial is in those bonds.

Dan Williams' Fables

The Donkey That Went to Heaven

THE tall, skinny Coast Guardsman did not seem to be an imaginative man. But after a beer he began to flash with memories about his Ozark boyhood. He said:

"Ole Pa useter tell about the tricks he played when he was a kid; an, we tried to play wilder tricks than he ever played. One evenin' we wuz plumb fed up on shuckin' corn in the field, an' when dark come we tried to burn up a shock. But the fire wouldn't really take hold of the green stuff and only burned and blackened the ears. Pa seen the fire, and when we come up he stepped out from behin' the barn with the blacksnake and whaled us. He laughed about it fer years afterward.

"Yep, ole Pa—we would tie a rag on a rooster's tail and the rooster would go crazy. When we tied a red rag on the ole bull's tail and he pulled the barn down gittin' out, that was too much for Pa."

The doleful Coast Guardsman meditated. "Then we come to kites, to try to outdo Pa as a kid there. We sent all the cowbells in the country up on a kite tail over the churches Christmas night. The wind broke the cord. We had to hunt the bells all over the next county.

"But we didn't give up. Fourth of July we stole Pa's dynamite an' jes' before day we sent it up. It blasted everybody awake, an' Pa, too, an' he got his blacksnake when he seen his dynamite was gone.

"But—we wuz now on the way to a kite like a sailin' ship. No sticks. This time 2-by-4's. But the butcher's paper busted; we stole Ma's ole tablecloth from under the good one on the table. We nailed it on, fixed a backband for the donkey an' fastened the end of the knotted ropes to the big kite to the backband, to use the donkey as a deadman.

"When a strong wind caught that kite, it pulled the donkey along 'til she was runnin', her feet skimmin' the ground. Then she was off the groun', risin' higher an' higher 'til she wuz up in the clouds. Then the ropes parted; the ole kite went head over heels down the win,' the donkey fallin' amongst the clouds.

"Ole Jim said, 'Look! She's turned white . . . she's a-flyin'. She's tuk wings!"

The Coast Guardsman gave an amazed chirk with his mouth, said, "Seemed like we heard music comin' out o' Heaven, an' Dolly wuz enterin' in.

"You know," the Coast Guardsman went on, "sometimes on dark nights us ole boys would be waked up by somethin'. We would hear in the wind one of them stringed harps an' music like it wuz strummed by a lil' ole donkey's hoofs."

The Coast Guardsman meditated quietly a little over his beer. "Yep," he said, "I reckon we outdone ole Pa when we made that kite."

* * * *

'Mis 'Cauley's' Water Bill

MRS. CLEVELAND McCAULEY bought an old house in Georgetown, intending to modernize it when she could get materials. The tenant was a woman with a husband and seven children.

When the year's water bill came in, Helen went over to her tenant with blood in her eye. The bill was for $62; and the rent for a year was only $180. The mother said, "Mis 'Cauley, I will set on that spiket and keep them chillun from wastin' a drop."

Another year passed and a new bill came. It was for $48. Helen went earnestly to the tenant, who said: "I don't see how come you got a bill like that. I tell them younguns, 'Now, you run along across the the street to the school.' I tells 'em, 'Don't you waste none of Mis 'Cauley's water in the seat. W'hy, I'se bin so spare with water, I scarce ever lets them younguns drink their fill.'"

When the workmen began to remodel the house, they found an underground leak that ran a sizable stream.

* * * *

Circumstantial Evidence

LELA STYLES, Kentuckian, who works in the White House executive offices, plays the guitar and sings ballads like a trouper during off hours. Coming from work late one afternoon, she picked up her guitar at the gate-house.

Two Army officers, driving out, said: "Can we take you where you're going? She got in thinking now that one would crack, "Do you accompany President Truman at the piano?"

But what one of the officers asked was: "Are you an entertainer at the White House?" Lela leaned back and strummed them a ballad or two; and they let her out at a music store where she was taking her guitar for some doctoring.

The Possibility of Man-Made Satellites

'I Shot a Moonlet Into the Air'

By Dr. Paul Herget
Director, University of Cincinnati Observatory

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12 (AP).—Inflation has caused many people to hope that "whatever goes up must come down." But among the scientists, engineers and military men who are experimenting with high-altitude rockets are some who seek to prove this is not true.

They hope to send up a rocket which will continue to circle around us through space just as the moon does. If this could be accomplished in such a way that the man-made moonlet circled the earth in about six hours, it might prove a great aid in celestial navigation.

Two main reasons why we misjudge the difficulties of such a project are our everyday experiences with gravity and friction.

Our whole existence takes place at approximately the same distance from the center of the earth and so its gravitational attraction is practically constant. Out in space, this is not the case; the gravitational attraction diminishes inversely as the square of the distance. Twice as far away it is only one fourth as great; three times as far away it is only one ninth as great, and so on. There is no place where it entirely disappears.

In the second place, everything we know of that moves requires some energy to keep it going. Much of this energy is used to overcome friction. Out in empty space the friction is so slight that it does not amount to very much even after tens of thousands of years.

The earth and moon do not have any fuel supply to keep them going. If it is possible to get the rocket moving in the right direction at just the right speed, then it also will continue to circle the earth indefinitely.

Cosmic Baseball

TO get a clearer picture of the way this works, consider what happens when an outfielder pegs a ball to home plate. If there were no gravitation (and neglecting air resistance for the moment), the ball would continue at a uniform speed straight along the tangent line at which it left the player's hand.

But because of gravitation it drops toward the earth, and at the end of one second it is 16 feet below where it would otherwise be along the tangent line. At the end of two seconds it is 64 feet below; after three seconds, 144 feet, and so on. Sooner or later the drop carries it to earth and its flight is ended.

Now the path along which the ball has traveled actually is a small part of an ellipse or flattened circle, the rest of which, for the mathematician and scientist, continues on below the surface of the earth and eventually returns to the point where the ball left the center fielder's hand. The ellipse must be so situated that the center of earth is in one focus.

No matter in which direction the ball is thrown, it should always follow a path that is an ellipse, part of which is below the surface of the earth, and the collision therefore will prevent the ball from continuing on its way.

This difficulty may be overcome, however, if we fire a jet-propelled rocket which still has a reserve of fuel to use after it gets well above the region of air resistance. This extra fuel then will serve not to overcome the friction of the air but to increase the speed of the rocket in its elliptical path.

This in turn causes the ellipse to become larger and (under certain other conditions) more nearly circular.

If there is enough fuel to cause the ellipse to become so large that no part of it any longer is below the earth's surface or in the region of air resistance, then the rocket will continue indefinitely to travel around the earth on its new, enlarged, elliptical path.

A Mote in Space

AT this point a serious practical difficulty comes in, and that is to make sure the extra fuel increases the speed in the right direction.

Ordinary methods of steering will not work in space. The tail fins are made to keep the rocket turned nose forward by pushing against the air when the rocket begins to turn sideways, but if there is no air there is nothing to keep the rocket from turning end over end.

Another serious difficulty would be to see it after it finally got out there. If it traveled at 11,000 m.p.h. it would circle the globe in six hours at a distance of 10,500 miles from the center, or 6500 miles above the surface.

Assuming, for round numbers, that the rocket is 100 feet long, this would be like trying to see a 12-inch ruler in a city 65 miles away, and part of the time it would be eclipsed by the earth's shadow. If it were coated with phosphorescent paint it might be made to glow for a few hours on the night-time side of the earth and then return to the sunlit side to be re-energized.

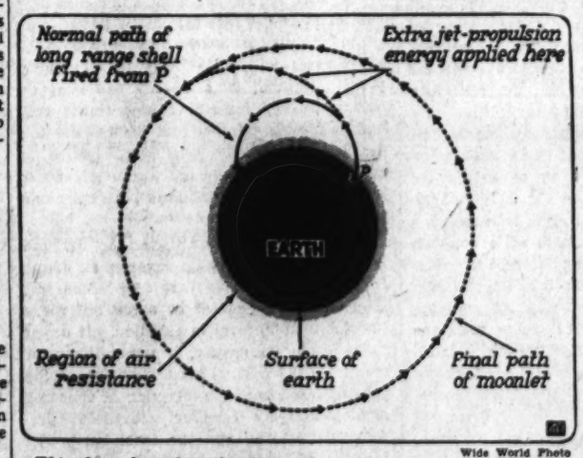
Station S-U-N

STATIONS which automatically transmitted reports of weather observations were used in isolated places during the war. If the energy of sunlight could be transformed with sufficient efficiency, it would provide a continual supply for operating such a station on the rocket. The rocket would be detected by radio signals instead of light beams.

Assuming that the rocket could be detected in some way, it would be a valuable aid to navigation. It is always possible in the polar regions to have long intervals when no celestial object at all is available for observation.

If our proposed moonlet were fired so as to circle the earth from pole to pole instead of along the equator, it would cross each pole once every six hours and cross the equator once every three hours. If that were not enough we might put up two of them, so that if you could not see one you could see the other.

The "if's," "might's" and "maybe's" could go on and on, even as we expect the rocket to do if it ever gets started on the right track.


Normal path of long range shell fired from P
Extra jet-propulsion energy applied here
EARTH
Region of air resistance
Surface of earth
Final path of moonlet

Wide World Photo
This chart shows how the ellipse of a rocket might by increased by a surge of new power until it attained an orbit and became a man-made satellite of earth

Wives Tangle Date Problem Of Single GI

Bremen (AP).—Bachelor GI's in search of feminine companionship are finding life more complex since American wives began arriving in Germany.

A few months ago the troops could figure that a girl in civilian clothes probably was German. American girls wore uniforms as Wacs or nurses.

Now, the American wives are arriving in increasing numbers, and in civilian dress.

A soldier attempting a flirtation with what he thinks is a fraulein runs the risk of finding that the good-looking girl he has smiled at is the captain's wife.

The wives have white armbands with American flags sewn on, but few wear them.

Most German girls dress neatly, but six years of war have had an effect on their wardrobes. But some frauleins are good-looking, smart and well-dressed, and that is where the confusion comes in.

INS Photos—by Charles Pressprane
A WAR POSTER pastel of Mussolini frowns from the piano as his son Romano whips up a bit of boogie woogie with Anna Maria for an audience. The large snapshot in the corner of the picture is of elder brother Bruno.

Ischia's An Isle for Idling

Mussolini Youngsters Are Hep But Hapless

By Frank Brutto

ISLAND OF ISCHIA, Italy (AP).—The carriage driver clucked at his horse and answered thoughtfully:

"Romano and Anna Maria," he said, "—why they're not doing anything."

The horse struggled up the ascent from Porto D'Ischia to Forio on this volcanic island, two hours by slow boat from Naples, where Mussolini's family—Donna Rachele and her two youngest children—have made their home for a year.

(Recent reports in the Italian press have had Romano playing an accordion and Anne Maria serving tables at one of the island's dine and dance spots.)

At Torrione Restaurant, where the Mussolinis were reported to work, the old proprietor sent his barefoot factotum to the town square to gather ingredients for our meal. Before he returned Romano Mussolini appeared, and with him Italo Formichella, attorney for the Mussolini family—visibly anxious to dispel the latest Mussolini reports.

Father's Image

ROMANO, a bronzed youth of 19, did little talking. Blue shorts and a shirt open at the neck covered his sturdy body.

In his father's heyday—when his older brothers, Bruno and Vittorio, were dropping bombs on Ethiopian villages—Romano scarcely ever was mentioned in the press.

Now he found its attention a little disconcerting. He admitted that he liked music; that he played not only the accordion but also the guitar and piano.

Romano led the way to the old building nearby at 42 Via Torrione, where he and his mother and sister live, three flights up. On the stuccoed walls strings of onions and tomatoes were drying in the sun.

Anna Maria—now 17—also in blue shorts and a faded pink blouse—came forward smiling. She walked stiffly from the hips, still showing the effects of childhood infantile paralysis. Despite blonde hair that fell to her shoulders she—much more than Romano—looks like her father. Her face is broad, her torso—emphasized by her thin legs—is heavy.

Donna Rachele was nowhere to be seen.

The Mussolini living room could have been that of any middle-class Italian family, except that there were a good many books.

On the piano, dominating the room, was the pastel of Mussolini, helmeted, grim-faced, from which an Italian war poster was made. Inserted in the edge of the frame were little family snapshots.

Faded family portraits cluttered the high walls. The paintings included a 6-foot-long copy of Da Vinci's "Last Supper."

Romano sat at the piano, touched a few keys. He almost loosened up. The tune was Duke Ellington's "Sentimental Lady," and there was a touch of boogie woogie in his playing. Anna Maria smiled.

What do they do?

"Well, said Attorney Formichella, "little. There is nothing here to do. What they want is to be left alone. Of course Romano sometimes goes down to the bar below and plays the accordion for his friends. You can go there and take a look."

The Mussolinis live three flights up in this old building at the end of a narrow courtyard

Tepid Orangeade

WE WENT THERE, winding down some back stairs to the seashore. There was a rickety platform with a worn piano, back of it a faded scene of jazz players and dancers.

Four men in swim-shorts sat at a table. None of them was drinking. There was no ice for the orangeade we chose from the scanty stocks.

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Familiar Pattern

The strike that has deprived Washington's leading hotels of essential services is the latest addition to a long list of labor-management disputes that have caused serious inconvenience and in some cases have inflicted real hardship on a long-suffering public. The method of procedure in this instance follows a pattern that is fast becoming typical. That is, the unions present their demands in the form of an ultimatum; the hotels stand pat on their counteroffers and the Government enters the dispute as a conciliator with compromise proposals that the hotel managements refuse to consider as a basis for arbitration. Advance skirmishes of this sort simply prepare the way for an open struggle that merely postpones the day when the principals will have to get together and reach a settlement of disputed issues.

Given a willingness to stand firm in their refusal to arbitrate differences with the service workers' unions we do not doubt that the Washington hotel managements could impose their terms on employes who, for the most part, are in the low-wage groups. For the threat of starvation is a powerful weapon of coercion. But stable and enduring peace on the labor front can never be won by settlements dictated by employers. Nor for that matter by concessions wrested by striking unions from employers who find resistance too costly. The only kind of settlement that provides protection against the recurrence of strikes and lockouts is one in which the principals reach an agreement based on a knowledge of what the employer can afford to pay and what the employe can reasonably demand. Refusal to abide by this simple rule for composing differences is the chief source of all our labor troubles.

General Stilwell

It will be of historical importance to read the diary that General Stilwell kept with great meticulousness during the war. His testimony will be of the greatest value, and not only to future historians, but also to his own contemporaries. If any Westerner had the answer to the Chinese conundrum, it was probably General Stilwell, who was a Sinologue in language and mores.

Many of General Stilwell's difficulties in both the military and diplomatic spheres could be explained by the fact that tact was scarcely his strong point. He was in the habit of speaking his mind forcefully and sardonically. It was to this quality that he owed his Army sobriquet of "Vinegar Joe." He angered the British by the priority he gave to the development of Chinese forces and his refusal to be party to Churchill's strategy in southeast Asia, antagonized General Chennault by his insistence—later justified—that air would be useless without adequate ground support, bitterly offended Chiang Kai-shek, and irritated or frightened many diplomatic and military representatives of his own county. For these and other reasons his career as American commander in the China-Burma-India theater is likely to remain for a long time a subject of bitter controversy, confused by political and ideological fogs.

Yet, had General Stilwell's disposition been that of a saint, and if he had combined in himself all the military talents of Napoleon, Belisarius and Robert E. Lee, the job given to him in 1942 would still have been impossible of accomplishment. It was nothing less than the reopening of the Burma road. Later he was also entrusted with the disposition of supplies flown over the Himalayas from India to China. General Stilwell, observing that these supplies in the hands of the Chinese Nationalists were being diverted from war against Japan to the war against the Communists, or to the purely personal purposes of the Chinese commanders, arranged that most of them would go to General Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force, which, he knew, would use them to good effect. Chennault's men believed they should get *all* the supplies, which, of course, was impossible if China was to remain in the war.

Unlike most British and American commanders, Stilwell was persuaded that properly fed, equipped, trained and led, Chinese soldiers could be the equal of any in the world. This may at one time have been true. At any rate, many great soldiers with experience in China, from Gordon of Khartoum on, shared Stilwell's belief, though nowadays your good soldier has to be primarily a good mechanic. But Stilwell stuck to his convictions. And, in conformity with them, he worked for an understanding between Chungking and the Communists so that both armies could be released for operations against the Japanese. His crusade naturally drew upon his head the implacable hostility of the generals and war lords. Thus it may have been that General Stilwell's weakness was not so much tactlessness as optimism.

Whatever his faults, no one can doubt that in all Stilwell's actions he was impelled by a rugged integrity and warmth of heart. He had a genuine fondness for the common people of China, and was deeply stirred by the pitiable existence to which so many generations of misgovernment had reduced them. He was a valiant soldier, but as a commander we doubt whether he had a top rating. For it was his habit—an unusual habit with modern generals—of being right up in front with the vanguard of his men, so that sometimes he got out of touch with his headquarters in the field, let alone in Washington.

District Plebiscite

The plebiscite to be conducted in the District of Columbia on election day by the Board of Trade may well mark the beginning of a new phase of the fight for suffrage. As we see it, this city-wide referendum will be the most effective bid for the restoration of voting rights to this long-suffering community within the memory of the present generation. For it will not be merely a poll or even a systematic counting of noses. Rather it will be, coming on election day when the minds of the people are engrossed by the great drama of democracy, a restoration of Washington's civic voice that will be heard in every State in the Union.

A creditable plebiscite was held here eight years ago and brought forth an overwhelming demand for representation of the District in Congress and the electoral college and for an elected city government. That poll has probably given the suffrage movement the strongest buttressing it has had from any source in the intervening years. But it was not nearly as effective as the unofficial balloting next month is likely to be. It was held in April when interest in voting and political affairs was far from being at a peak. It was rather hastily organized and did not have full cooperation of all civic groups interested in the problem. Moreover, it was taken at a time when thousands of citizens were less conscious of the value of democratic rights than they are today. Finally, of course, the city then had roughly 300,000 fewer residents than it has now.

In sponsoring the plebiscite on November 5 the Board of Trade has already enlisted representatives of many civic groups, including even the Board of Commissioners as well as the Central Suffrage Conference and the Federation of Citizens Associations. It is also inviting the cooperation of more than 150 civic, business, fraternal, veteran and other community organizations at a meeting to be held next Friday. We hope that the entire community will lend its aid so as to make possible the widest expression of the people's wishes. Polling places should be made accessible and convenient; the facts about the plebiscite should be given the widest possible publicity; and no local citizen should be left in doubt about the issues to be voted upon.

We think the Board of Trade has done well to adopt the questions that were used in the referendum of eight years ago. Those questions are simple and forthright. They are not slanted. They cover both the issue of local suffrage and the right to vote for President and members of Congress from the District. So the plebiscite will be at once a request for information and an effective dramatization of the plight in which Congress has left the District ever since 1874.

It is reasonable to expect that the plebiscite will give strong support to President Truman and members of Congress who are working to restore voting rights to residents of the Capital. The effect on local residents should also be electric; for the plebiscite will doubtless give every organization that participates in it a mandate for the future. If the vote is emphatic, it will certainly impose upon its sponsors an obligation for unified effort to carry out the wishes of the people. It should thus help to knit the community together in pursuit of a common aim. From that viewpoint alone the undertaking merits the widest possible community support. From the viewpoint of applying new and constructive strategy to the basic problem underlying most of the city's shortcomings, its hopefulness can scarcely be overemphasized.

Vote On Trieste

By a vote of 15 to 6, the Paris Peace Conference has approved the provisions in the draft treaty with Italy setting up the Free Territory of Trieste under a regime whereby a governor appointed by the Security Council of the United Nations will possess a considerable measure of executive power. This Trieste statute represents a compromise of divergent British, American and French points of view, all of them, however, moved by the common consideration that Trieste should become international in fact as well as name, with its sovereignty safeguarded against *coups d'etat* plotted by outside nations.

It happens that Russia, too, is committed to the principle of an internationalized Trieste. But it is also clear, particularly from the remarks made by Foreign Minister Molotov at the conference and the truculent attitude displayed by Edward Kardelj, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, that the Russians and Yugoslavs have no intention of doing anything to make an international regime work. On the contrary, they have practically given notice that, regardless of the stand of the great majority of the delegations, they do not intend to be bound by the decision of the conference. Thus, when the Council of Foreign Ministers meets again to consider the treaties, the Trieste problem may be back just where it was at the London Conference of 1945. For in the Council Russia possesses that veto power she lacked at the Paris Conference.

Failure to take final action on Trieste need not, however, be an unmixed evil. The postponement of the Trieste issue might provide time for a reexamination of what has proved to be an extremely explosive problem. However, if Russia and Yugoslavia persist in their refusal to accept the Trieste arrangement, it is imperative that the United States and Great Britain refuse to recognize the arrangement regarding the new frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia. As Senator Connally pointed out, the various parts of the settlement of the Venezia Giulia and Trieste problems are all of a piece.

Polar Flight

One of the idiosyncrasies of the Mercator projection world maps used widely in schools is that they have taught people to think of distance in terms of east and west rather than north and south. Some of the polar and other special projection maps which came into vogue during the war helped break down common misconceptions. The 9500-mile flight of the Army plane Pacusan Dreamboat from Honolulu over the Arctic to Cairo, Egypt, last week was an even stronger argument for discarding our illusions about world geography.

Some persons will see distinct military overtones in the Dreamboat flight, especially in light of the concern shown by some of our aviators about defenses in the Arctic. They are, of course, right. Nevertheless, for all its military implications, we think there is a far greater significance attached to this journey of a B-29 and its crew of 10. The Dreamboat proved beyond doubt that flight over the Arctic is feasible and practicable. If we and other nations evaluate this epochal flight in its true meaning, we will see that it is rightly a bridge between countries instead of a wedge to divide them. It may be some time before incidental difficulties are overcome and polar flight becomes an everyday affair. But the potentialities are enormous, not only from a commercial standpoint, but also as a very real link between peoples.

Nothing has been more important in evolution of the one-world concept than advances in aviation. The tremendous reduction of the time-distance ratio has made all peoples neighbors. Through sheer necessity, the concerns of one country have become the concerns of the world. The very fact that all nations are vulnerable from the air can in itself be a potent factor in preventing war. We should like to see more flights such as that initiated by the Dreamboat—flights in which not only we, but Russia and other nations are encouraged to participate.

Merit Rewarded

No appointment President Truman could have made to the United States Court for the District of Columbia would have been more appropriate or praiseworthy than his selection of Richmond B. Keech for this post. During nearly all of his adult life Mr. Keech has been a public servant of high caliber. A lawyer of his ability and industry might have built up a lucrative private practice, but he has preferred to move from one position in the public service to another without fanfare but with quiet devotion to duty. His capacity for efficient work, his persistence in running down the facts and his unfailing fidelity in meeting public trust brought him to the attention of President Truman, and he became the President's administrative legal assistant a year ago. Mr. Keech's advancement to the bench is a logical and commendable promotion that will be as cordially welcomed by the other judges and the bar as by the public.

The first reason for applauding this appointment is the fact that Mr. Keech's temperament, background and professional attainments will make him an admirable judge. He will be a worthy successor to retiring Justice Jesse C. Adkins who is well known for his fairness and his respect for the law. Since the quality of justice is largely determined by the personnel of the bench, the appointment thus buttresses our judicial system.

Scarcely less important is the fact that the President has rewarded a career man in the District service. The bench to which Mr. Keech goes is Federal in name but more District than Federal in function. It ought to be made up largely, if not entirely, of men from the District bar. Fortunately, the present trend is in the direction of choosing men thoroughly familiar with local procedure, local law and the local bar. The fact that a District career man is elevated to succeed Judge Adkins, who was also appointed from the local bar, will help to strengthen morale all through the District service where legal talent is employed.

TO ONE WHO WAS AFRAID

There is nothing to be afraid of any more,
For we already rest among the dead.
How glad I was to find it out before
I died, and not to leave the words unsaid.

I talked to one who counted days in vain,
Only a boy but with chilled eyes of fear.
"Nothing to fear but death, and death is sane,"
I said. "It would be well if we died here."

He may have thought me crazy with a smile;
He may have pitied me for being lost.
Outside, the guns stitched every sodden mile,
And men stood unrelieved at crumbling posts.

I walked out in the ruin of the spring.
I looked up at the screaming of steel birds,
And thought: I would not live for anything—
Life is so terrible there are no words.

Where is the bullet that will bring me peace?
Earth is a gashed and crumbled atmosphere.
I envy you, my friends, who lie at ease,
Knowing that death has cleansed the world of fear.

DANIEL SMYTHE

"You See, Friend? I Told You Your Watch Was No Good"

Letters To The Editor

Communications must be addressed to the editor and must carry the complete name and address of the writer, though pen names will be permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters of less than 200 words will be given preference, and all letters are subject to condensation. Contributors are limited to one letter a month. No communication can be returned.

Lawrenceburg

As a Southerner who experienced a deep feeling of shame upon reading the first reports of Mr. Vincent Sheean of the proceedings incident to the trial of the 25 Negroes at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., I lift up my head once again. As Mr. Sheean, and *The Post* editorially, have pointed out, the verdict of the jury demonstrates, as nothing else could do, that while prejudice—that supreme curse of the human race—frequently causes citizens of the United States, in every area of the land, to descend to the lowest possible form of animal life in their lust for vengeance, the rank and file of our people are truly committed to the rule of fair play between man and man.

To maintain to its highest possible level this spirit among men everywhere is the great challenge directed to men of good will throughout the world. To this end all laws are, or should be, made; to this end all governments are, or should be, set up and maintained. It has been well said that when any government takes life or liberty of any citizen without law, or when it permits any other nation or state to do it, that government is on the road to ruin.

Warm congratulations to *The Post* and to Mr. Sheean for performing a notable public service in keeping the public fully informed as to this most important matter.

ARTHUR LOCKE KING.
Georgetown, S. C.

Federal Union

Mr. Lippmann's column in *The Post* of October 8 calls attention to our dangerously undefined relations with Britain, and analyzes them brilliantly but suggests no real solution.

It seems to be an axiom in the considerations of the British and ourselves that we must always stand together in a crisis. But one nation alone can always take a stand in, or before, a crisis which the other finds itself "inexorably" (Mr. Lippmann's word) bound to support. And since Britain has more direct commitments around the world than we, more often than not, we are put in the unwelcome position of finishing something which we did not start.

Twice recently we have had to fight wars resulting from policies on which we never had a chance to vote. As Mr. Lippmann says, 'The dilemma is a real one, and until British-American statesmanship recognizes it, and takes it seriously, and explores it frankly, the partnership of the English-speaking peoples will be at the mercy of incidents and irritations and blunders of isolationism in both countries, and disruptive maneuvers from without."

But it is not enough for the statesmen to recognize the problem. The obvious remedy is for the people of both the United States and the British Commonwealth to have a voice in forming common policies as well as the duty of enforcing them. Only a joint government, elected by all of these peoples can accomplish this.

A federal union, which should include not only English-speaking peoples, but all democratic nations whose security we are in fact now bound to insure no less than Britain's, is the answer. Such a union would leave each nation free to determine its domestic policies, but would provide a strong agency, responsive to every voter's will, to handle international problems.

Such an arrangement would be similar to our own Federal Union of States but with only a minimum of powers granted to the common government which would be composed of representatives of all the people in the union. The danger from isolationists would disappear and that from "disruptive maneuvers from without" would certainly be diminished. And, more important for peace, it would in the hands of people who not only desire peace, as all people do, but who are able to insist on it by controlling their government.

Furthermore, since such a union would be open to any nation which would adopt free government and civil liberties, it could eventually achieve the "one world" which seems to be so universally, if vainly, desired.

In the meanwhile it would remain a member of the United Nations and be an eminently sensible solution to Mr. Lippmann's problem. IRIS BEATTY JOHNSON.
Washington.

Book Lines

You have recently featured pictures of George Washington University students standing in lines blocks long, waiting for books.

Last week I spent a total of 11 hours in such lines and still have not got all my supplies. After standing the first two hours, discouraging thoughts inevitably occur to the demoralized victim. First, has the university forgotten that it exists for the benefit of the students, not vice versa? Second, is this the university's idea of proper hazing for veterans and others who yearn for knowledge? Third, haven't the G. W. authorities enough brains to figure out a less barbarous system? Do you know the answers? E. M.
Washington.

"Retirement Benefits"

In your October 7 editorial titled "Retirement Benefits," you ask in the following words for a merger between the Civil Service retirement system and the Social Security Administration system:

"As we have previously stated, the country needs a coordinated system of social insurance that would provide for a greater measure of uniformity in the character and scale of benefits both in public and in private employment."

We in the public service are of the opinion that our studies show we know what is good for us. You perhaps do not know it, but we have plans for doing everything you mentioned in your editorial except we intend to do it within the framework of the Civil Service retirement system, not under Social Security.

FOSTER J. PRATT.
Secretary-Treasurer,
Govt. Employes Council, AFL.
Washington.

Dirty Apartments

If District rent control requires that landlords redecorate premises, why aren't they made to hire someone to keep apartment house halls and yards clean?

I have lived in a building since 1940 and the landlord has never hired anyone to keep the halls and backyard clean and it has 12 apartments. He has refused to do this. The building can be inspected at any time; the odor from dirt is unbearable. The tenants only wish they could have a clean building, without redecorating.

I hope rent control officials will get behind the landlords who pocket high rents without any expense whatsoever. S. S.
Washington.

Zionist Unity On Palestine

I was shocked to read in *The Post* of October 9 that in the opinion of an unnamed "Administration source" the purpose of President Truman's statement on Palestine of October 4 was "to strengthen the hand of the so-called moderates in the Zionist Organization, led by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Nathan Goldmann against the so-called extremists under Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver."

It was my original impression that the statement was intended to express the President's urgent hope that the British government would at long last resume Jewish immigration into Palestine and make possible the establishment of a viable Jewish state with an adequate area. The opposition to this program does not stem from any Zionist "extremists," but from the British government itself.

While I doubt whether this statement would suffice to persuade the British to change their present attitude, I felt deeply grateful to the President for the expression of his views and was hopeful that it would do some good in London and elsewhere. If, however, the "Administration source" is correct, and the statement was merely intended to take sides in an alleged disagreement among Zionists, then its value evaporates. But this I refuse to believe.

Furthermore, the "Administration source" has his facts wrong. The national executive committee of the Zionist Organization of America recently passed a resolution declaring: "We reject the imputation . . . that Dr. Silver and the masses of American Zionists whom he leads represent an 'extremist' position in contrast with the allegedly 'moderate' position of the Jewish Agency executive . . ."

In addition, the resolution asserted: "We take this occasion to express on behalf of 200,000 members of our organization our admiration and gratitude for the unceasing and effective efforts carried on in the United States under the leadership of our distinguished president, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, to promote the realization of Zionist aims in unwavering adherence to the basic Zionist program, and we renew our expression of confidence in his leadership of American Zionism."

The attitude of the Zionist Organization of America toward the proposal of the Jewish Agency transmitted to the Department of State by Dr. Goldman is defined in an editorial in its official publication, the *New Palestine*, of September 20, as follows: "As a matter of Zionist discipline, no responsible Zionist will take any action to interfere with negotiations carried on by the executive of the Jewish Agency. On the contrary, heavily handicapped as we now are by the commitment made, every effort must be bent to extract the best possible results from a situation so desperately loaded against us. No pains must be spared in America and abroad to prevent the British government from taking advantage of that situation by whittling down the Zionist position still further from the point at which it has now been pegged. That is our immediate task, which requires energetic and unified Zionist action."

It is a perversion of truth to suggest that any Zionist leaders or factions stand in the way of carrying out the objectives envisaged in the President's statement. What stands in the way is, to quote Mr. Churchill, the "manifest incapacity" of the British government.

One other thought: any person in or out of the Administration who thinks that Dr. Silver does not represent the overwhelming majority opinion of the Zionist Organization of America does not know Zionist thinking. These people, sick at heart over the tragic developments in Palestine, regard Dr. Silver as their most effective advocate. They do not regard him as an "extremist" in any sense of the word. LEO R. SACK.
Washington.

Resisting Russia

By Andre Visson

Backing For Turkey

OUR LATEST note on the Straits, released last Friday, is the logical consequence of our decision on August 19, to back Turkey by all the means at our disposal in her opposition to exclusive Soviet control of the Black Sea and of the Straits. We had to affirm our position in the face of a new Soviet demand on Turkey on September 24, the very day Marshal Stalin gave assurance of his peaceful intentions to a British correspondent. In the note of September 24 Moscow took an attitude which can logically lead to military conflict in Turkey, in which we might find ourselves involved. It is as a warning to Moscow that we decided to restate our position.

The British, who are much more directly interested in Turkish affairs than we, are reliably reported to have given the Turkish government, a week ago, friendly advice to avoid saber-rattling in her further negotiations with Moscow. The British do not object to Turkey having direct negotiations with Moscow. In fact, the principle of direct negotiations between Turkey and the Big Three was explicitly agreed upon at Potsdam. But the fact that Ankara continues to discuss the problem of the Straits directly with Moscow should not prevent it from having, at the same time, bilateral talks both with London and Washington.

In other words, the British are reported to have advised Turkey to be conciliatory in manner, but not to make concession on the vital matter of her independence. There is apparently an increasing trend in London for moderation in regard to Russia, but this should by no means be considered as a trend in appeasement. It is practically because the British are determined—just as we are—to see the matter through, that they are so anxious to prevent any incident that might lead to dangerous developments. It is primarily on strategic grounds that we oppose Soviet expansion in Turkey.

THE ONLY way to successfully oppose the expansion of Communist ideology is to help all others who also oppose it, to build a new progressive world along the principles in which we believe. This is the long-range objective, not only of American foreign policy but of our whole civilization. This, however, requires time. Opposition to the expansion of Communist ideology is in tradition with American idealism. But opposition to the expansion of Soviet power, as expressed in the case of Turkey, calls for immediate measures which can be taken only in the light of cold and unemotional realism.

The traditional American idealism and the new American realism need not, however, contradict each other, as think those who believe that realism inevitably degenerates into cynicism. This can be perfectly illustrated in the Near East. American policy-makers are well aware that the Near East is more exposed to Soviet penetration than is western Europe. The Near East which has just begun to develop its middle classes, cannot, without help from the outside, build a sound, progressive social system which would constitute a natural barrier against Communist expansion. Intelligent Britishers, both among Conservatives and Laborites, share the American belief that only by raising the social and economic level of Near Eastern peoples, would the danger of Communist expansion there be eliminated.

But this cannot be done over night. Thus we have to make sure that we are going to have the time to fulfill this not-too-easy assignment, and to be able to proceed without forces from the outside undermining our constructive work.

OUR DECISION to support Turkey in her resistance to Moscow does not mean that we have accepted Turkey as our ideological ally. True, Ataturk's Turkey has achieved considerable social progress, and while this movement may in certain respects have been betrayed by Ataturk's successors, there is unquestionably more political freedom in Turkey today than there is in the Soviet Union, or even in neighboring Soviet-controlled Bulgaria.

But while we may not want to raise the present Turkish regime to the rank of our ideological ally, we had to accept it as our military associate. It is not necessary for us to indorse or to whitewash Turkish domestic policies, any more than those of Greece. On the contrary, just because both Turkey and Greece need our military support—and they know that they are lost without it—we should use our influence to induce their governments—of course without hurting their national sensibilities—to exercise the greatest possible moderation.

It is only by being aware of the unpleasant realities which we have to face—without, however, losing sight of our long-range idealistic objectives—and by coordinating, instead of opposing, our idealism with inescapable realism, that we can prevent a very dangerous confusion of minds, especially in progressive and liberal circles, and thus avoid the accusation of practicing ugly and immoral "expediency."

Yosemite Park

We are glad to note that an article in *The Post* of October 6 urged vacationists to visit Yosemite National Park. We wish to draw your attention to an error in your write up. You state that "Near Yosemite National Park is a mariposa grove . . ." This grove is in the park.

Executive Secretary, National
DEVEREUX BUTCHER,
Parks Association.
Washington.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Nuernberg Verdict Worries Ike

By Drew Pearson

GENERAL EISENHOWER and Field Marshal Montgomery, both now in Europe, got nervous over the results of the Nuernberg trials.

What they didn't like was the conviction of their opposite numbers in the German army, especially Field Marshals Jodl and Keitel and Admiral Doenitz.

Eisenhower sent some rather strong representations back to the War Department. Military friends of the Chief of Staff point out that the precedent of convicting Army-Navy commanders for war guilt might easily boomerang against those in command of the American Army and Navy.

For instance, the United States and Canadian armies have been conducting important maneuvers calculated to defend North America from an Arctic Circle invasion. What worries Eisenhower and top military men is the idea that if we should get into war with Russia and lose, they would be tried and might be convicted of instigating aggressive war-fare.

Of course, "Operation Muskox" is defensive and a long way from aggression, but a war-crimes court might twist it around.

Note—Civilian officials in Washington point out that one purpose of the Nuernberg trials was to discourage military men from aggressive action in the future.

Beef Plot Pie

ADMINISTRATIVE officials are more convinced than ever that there will be no meat in the butcher shops in sizable quantity until after the elections. They are also convinced this is a Republican conspiracy among the meat packers (all strong Republicans), the Western cattlemen (virtually all anti-Administration), and Midwestern feedlot farmers (for years traditionally Republican). Unquestionably the heavy corn crop and the lack of early frost on the Western ranges have played right into the hands of the GOP.

One significant development was reported to OPA Chief Paul Porter from Oklahoma, where Congressman Mike Monroney, despite the fact that he is recognized by both Democrat and Republican colleagues as one of the most efficient members of the House, is having a tough run for reelection.

Monroney reported that the small, independent packers in his area are having no trouble getting meat. They have been going out to farmers and getting cattle within ceiling prices. This is cited by meat experts here as one indication that the big packers aren't anxious to get meat until after the elections.

Meanwhile, the question of importing meat from southern Argentina is being studied in top Administration circles. Agriculture Secretary Anderson's bureaucrats, several of them picked from the meat industry, aren't at all anxious to import Argentine meat. However, the Roosevelt Administration established a difficult precedent when it decreed that Patagonia, southernmost part of Argentina, was free of hoof-and-mouth disease.

Nothing makes the United States cattle rancher more irate than this specter of Argentine imports. He won't love the Truman Administration if Argentine meat is admitted. But, on the other hand, he doesn't love it now, anyway.

Will Rogers Attacks Russia

WILL ROGERS, jr., Democratic candidate for the Senate from California, surprised a lot of his liberal backers last week when he scorched the Soviet Union at a Los Angeles dinner of the Nation Associates. Tossing aside a speech prepared for him by Carey McWilliams which was friendly to Russia and not far from the line laid down by Henry Wallace, young Rogers went much further than Byrnes. He declared:

"It is the duty of the United States to see to it that all people have the right of free election—whether it be in Georgia, U. S. A., or Georgia, U. S. S. R."

"That raises a very interesting point," remarked Bartley Crum. "One may deduce that Joe Stalin might properly be called upon to see to it that we have free elections in Georgia, U. S. A."

GIs Muzzled on Byrnes

THE WHITE HOUSE order against public debate of Byrnes' foreign policy has been extended to GIs. This is one aftermath of the Wallace- Byrnes feud, and is a reversal of the "free discussion" policy usually followed during the war.

"Since Secretary Byrnes' address is an expression of Government policy," the Army has just ruled, "discussion leaders will take an affirmative attitude toward the policy as presented and maintain discussion within the bounds outlined for this Army talk, rather than lead a debate on the wisdom of our foreign policy."

Last summer the Army's manual to "the information-education officer" advised just the opposite, that "the soldier may discuss matters pertaining to governmental and military policies, understanding, however, that these are policies to which he must perforce conform . . .

"To be true to the historical ideals of the United States, the individual soldier's prerogatives of thought and expression, and the Army's traditional position of nonpartisanship—this is the challenge to those charged with the Army's purpose to bring the fullest possible intellectual resources to the armed forces."

Merry-Go-Round

WHITE HOUSE jester George Allen is betting that the Democrats will retain majorities in both House and Senate. Margin in the House, he says, will be 15 votes. Latest private Democratic forecast shows the Administration will lose the House by about six votes . . . Justice Jackson has told friends that the acquittal of Hjalmar Schacht will prevent the trial of other Nazi businessmen on economic charges. They will be tried for slave labor and for other inhumanities instead . . . President Truman was warned by Herbert Samuel Moore, president of Transradio, that the American intelligence setup is highly lopsided, that he is braving the threat of another Pearl Harbor. Truman said he planned a shakeup.

A TENDER SUBJECT
. . . Ding, in the Des Moines Register and Tribune

Leo Wolman

Accelerating Spiral

LABOR unions of all types are now busy drawing up their wage plans and laying the foundations of the educational or publicity programs which usually support such plans. The labor press and research publications are marshaling the statistics of prices and real wages, and prices and profits and efficiency and costs as the cause may be.

The conclusion to which all this discussion and all these data unmistakably point is the urgent necessity for a general and substantial advance in prevailing rates of wages. Nowhere in these documents does a reader encounter doubts or questions as to the wisdom of this policy.

It is to be assumed that the policy is deliberate and sanctioned by the responsible leaders of the labor movement. For the most part, these leaders are men of experience and insight. They have been through times like the present before. They must have some appreciation of the forces with which they are contending. Before they embark on a course of action from which it is difficult to retreat, they owe it to their constituents to weigh the consequences of the policies most unions appear today so eager to embrace.

A Race Up the Ladder

WHAT these consequences are likely to be ought not to be hard to guess. This time, the increases in prices, which as a rule follow increases in wages, will be made much more promptly than they were made during the first postwar wave of wage raises. If this happens the gains from rising money wages will shortly prove to be illusory.

For no one in touch with conditions in this country can believe that effective and enlarged price control can be preserved or restored in the face of another national wage movement, calculated to lift wages throughout the economic system. Prices will, therefore, rise as well as wages and, when that happens, there are no guarantees as to which will rise the faster.

Experienced labor leaders must know, also, that the economic system of this country is already under great strain, whether or not it is near the breaking point. To subject it to still further strain would certainly not appear to be in the interest of labor or anybody else. For additional strain will only bring the breaking point nearer and make more formidable and difficult the corrections which feature the history of this type of business period. If there is an obvious interest of labor it consists in moderating the strains and limiting the area of correction.

The Bridges Are Burned

ORGANIZED LABOR and its leaders face the risk of repeating, under more aggravated conditions, the mistakes of last winter. At that time there were efficacious and constructive means of bridging the gap for labor between the times of war and peace. But the formidable unions chose to blunder and by doing so aggravated existing shortages, lifted costs too much and too fast, and left a legacy of unrest and suspicion in labor relations.

Since we have not yet recovered from that experiment in reconversion labor policy, it would seem not unreasonable to expect organized labor to hesitate before trying the experiment a second time under still less favorable conditions.

Turkey Tests the Western Bloc

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE BRISK American note to Moscow on the Dardanelles question has an important and revealing background. When the Soviets sent their second set of demands to Ankara, the Turkish government immediately communicated them to the American and British Ambassadors. The Turks indicated that they proposed to return a firm reply. For the rest, they tossed the policy decision on how to deal with the Soviet demands into the lap of the Anglo-American partnership.

The decision could be placed nowhere else, since the Turks, without the backing of the Anglo-American partnership, would either have to knuckle under to the Soviets or be conquered.

Secretary of State Byrnes and Foreign Minister Bevin discussed the question carefully at Paris. The British were already allies of Turkey, and therefore just as much indorsers of any reply the Turks might make as a man who goes on his friend's note. The pressing necessity was to make clear, both to the Soviets and the Turks, that the Turks were also backed by the United States. This was all the more urgent since we had been pointedly ignored in the distribution of copies of the new Soviet demands.

Zionist Truman

WHEN THE Soviet demands were first disclosed, the British as well as the Americans sent a strong message to Moscow. In this new case, Byrnes and Bevin decided that it would be stronger and more effective for the British to hold silent, as though their support for the Turks were a matter of course. The two foreign secretaries further agreed that the Americans, having been ostentatiously ignored by the Soviets, should therefore reaffirm their previous position. In consequence the message which has now been published was prepared and sent forward.

What does all this mean? Its most obvious implication is that the Americans and British have already formed a working partnership in the field of world affairs. To be sure, President Truman's sudden intervention in the Palestine question would appear to deny the existence of such a partnership. But it is now an open secret that Ed Flynn and other New York leaders passed word to the President through Postmaster General Hannegan that they could not conceivably hope to beat the terrifying Gov. Thomas E. Dewey without some such gesture.

Truman then sent the message against the advice of Secretary Byrnes. Byrnes is as good a Zionist as the President but would prefer American intervention in the question to take a form which might possibly do good to the cruelly afflicted European Jews rather than to the Democratic Party in New York.

Partnership Stands

BUT THIS kind of political gesture (which should have irritated the rightly aroused Jewish people of New York as an insult to their intelligence) does not alter the underlying fact of the partnership between this country and the British. Byrnes' action in assuming the lead in the Turkish question tacitly acknowledged the existence of the partnership. It claimed further the position of senior partner for this country.

It must be realized further that the oncoming Turkish crisis will probably provide a decisive test of the partnership's strength. It has already been predicted in this space that the trouble over the Dardanelles would eventually prove at least as alarming as the trouble over Iran. Signs of stormy weather ahead are still accumulating.

For example, the Soviets have been stoutly denying that their military dispositions were such as to threaten the Turks in any way. The emptiness of these denials can be judged from the last Red Star, which contains a large picture spread of Soviet army maneuvers in the Trans-Caucasus on the Turkish border.

Furthermore, the Turks have already shown the kind of fighting spirit which was generally expected. The first drafts of the Turkish reply to the Soviets were almost excessively tough. They firmly defended Turkey at great length against all Soviet accusations. They also absolutely refused to discuss either the Soviet request to confine discussion of the Straits to the Black Sea powers, or the Soviet demand for bases in the Straits. And they closed with the statement that talk about these two points had better cease, since it was useless.

Western Damper

BOTH THE British and American governments were somewhat disturbed by the Turkish intransigence, and urged that it was always a mistake simply to refuse to discuss any topic since it gave an undesirable impression of pig-headedness. Thus the Anglo-American partners, far from encouraging Turkish resistance, have actually been pleading with the Turks to speak more softly.

On the other hand the Soviets are perfectly correct in the larger sense, that there would be no Turkish resistance if the Turks were not confident of backing from the United States and Britain in the final showdown. It is also true, in this sense, that if the Anglo-Americans suddenly folded up there would be no resistance from China, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Austria, western Germany or any of the other areas the Soviets are penetrating in various ways.

The Turkish crisis will provide a decisive test of the partnership for this reason, and because the Turks are so determined that they can be counted on to hold out as long as we do. The Soviets may be expected to press their attack, which is no doubt consciously intended to test the Anglo-American partnership to the furtherest limits of the war of nerves. The problem is whether our nerves will hold out in these next months.

Mark Sullivan

Over-All 'Mood' Rules at Polls

IN A POLL of 50 Washington newsmen familiar with politics, taken in late September by Newsweek, the net estimate was that the Republicans would not only make gains but would win a slight majority in the House. Similar expectation is widely entertained by observers and political leaders. What accounts for it?

The election next month is a perfect example in country with a two-party political system. One party is wholly in, the other wholly out.

In this condition the election outcome is usually determined by an over-all judgment on the part of voters.

Though many vote one way or the other for special reasons or because of individual candidates, the margin that determines the outcome cast their ballots on the basis of an over-all judgment. Either they are satisfied with things as they are and vote to keep the "ins" in or they are dissatisfied and vote for a change.

The 58 Million

CONSIDERING the over-all mood of voters to be the determining factor, what is the chance of the Democrats remaining in power? To ask this is to ask how the people feel about the state of the country. To that many persons will answer instantly and loudly, "rotten!" If enough people feel that way the Democrats haven't a chance.

Yet many persons and one large group have reason to feel otherwise; President Truman the other day gave out a compilation that employment is at an all-time high, 58 million at work out of a labor supply of 60 million.

And not only is employment large, wage rates are at a height never approached before.

Gouge Is General

BUT the condition of any one class is a different thing from the over-all state of the country. Workers themselves know that their high wages are offset by the constantly increasing prices of what they must buy. This increased cost of living, felt by everybody, is a part of inflation, and the existence of inflation is a glaring defect in the state of the country. If the political mood of many workers is determined by their high wages, the mood of many others is determined by the cost of living.

With cost of living as a cause of discontent goes scarcity of goods.

Regarded specifically, there may be argument about the cause. The Administration tries to show that scarcity of goods, and high cost of all, is blamable on the Republicans in Congress. But many voters, enough to make up a determining margin in the election, do not go into fine-spun technicalities about cause.

They know the facts, they feel that a country in which such conditions exist is not well managed and they know that the conditions took place when a Democratic administration was in power. By such direct and simple processes are over-all political moods created.

Top-Level Trouble

IN ELECTIONS, with the state of the country goes the state of the party in power. During this campaign the people see the Administration disturbingly confused about the supremely important matter of foreign relations. They see a policy about Russia officially formulated and then see a member of the Administration proclaim a different policy.

The people see President Truman dismiss Mr. Wallace from his Cabinet, but see the Democratic Party management retain Mr. Wallace as a campaign speaker.

Ernest Lindley

Not 'Armed to Teeth'

SECRETARY of War Patterson has openly taken issue with those who say that the United States is "armed to the teeth." Words to that effect have been used not only by Henry A. Wallace but by another former Cabinet officer, Harold L. Ickes, and by sundry leftist groups.

Mr. Patterson is right, of course. The United States is not "armed to the teeth." Our Army, Air Force and Navy were torn into fragments by rapid demobilization after VJ-Day. The remaining pieces are being rewelded. The armed forces are in better shape than they were a few months ago. But they total only about two million officers and men in active service and their numbers are still shrinking. Of these about 1,500,000 are in the Army and Air Force and about 575,000 in the Navy.

The Russians do not publish figures on the size of their armed forces. But they are conservatively estimated to have five million men under arms. Their army is almost certainly larger than the armies of all the Western Allies combined. The armies of Russian-controlled states in eastern Europe further augment Soviet strength.

The Russians, moreover, have peacetime conscription. They had it before the war and there is no sign that they intend to abandon it.

All in Blueprint

THE Russians have no strategic air force. But their postwar plans undoubtedly call for the development of one. They don't have much of a navy, except in the submarine arm, but they undoubtedly expect to build one. They are working on improvement of their submarine force with the aid of German technicians. Also with the assistance of German technicians, they are working on guided missiles and other advanced weapons. Unquestionably they are also working on atomic energy.

Our armed forces, as a whole, stand on a higher technological level than the Russians. Ours are more mobile and longer range. These advantages partially offset the Russian superiority in numbers. We also have the advantages of productive facilities which are larger and generally more advanced and efficient. But for these facters we could not afford the risk of permitting our armed forces to remain so far below Russia's in numbers.

Even so, a number of articulate observers, including Mr. Wallace, have emphasized that the Russians have an enormous advantage in their immense army. They have argued that if we should drop atomic bombs on Soviet cities, the Russian army would move into central and western Europe. Then, according to the argument, we would be almost helpless unless we were willing to bomb the cities and kill the peoples of western Europe.

The logical conclusion to this trend of thought is that we might as well go ahead and disarm because we couldn't intervene effectively anyway in Europe or anywhere else that the Russian armies could be marched. Mr. Wallace didn't put it quite that way. But the conclusion was implied in his proposal that we further cut down our armaments.

Graveyard Whistle

THERE are a good many things wrong with this chain of logic. There are many reasons to think that, despite Stalin's belittlement of the atomic bomb, the Soviet authorities have considerable respect for our armed strength. There are many indications, also, that equal or superior force is about the only thing outside the Soviet Union for which they do have much respect.

Our total military budget for the current year is approximately 11 million dollars. Even this, as Patterson pointed out, includes at least two substantial items which contribute nothing to our armed strength: the cost of feeding displaced persons in Germany and Austria and of guarding surplus property.

By next June 1, according to present schedules, our armed forces will be reduced to 1,500,000 officers and men; a few more than one million in the Army and Air Force and less than 500,000 in the Navy. This schedule was based on the most optimistic assumptions.

The way things are going now, they probably should be revised upward, as a matter of ordinary prudence, even if no new and more serious crisis arrives. Also the officers and men in active service need to be backed up by a reservoir of at least partially trained men.

At the present time, we are not only not "armed to the teeth," we don't even have a rounded preparedness program to assure that we will not grow progressively weaker.

The Gallup Poll

Public Backs Byrnes Policy By 5-1 Ratio

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

VOTERS who say they have followed the arguments over the Byrnes vs. Wallace ideas for dealing with Russia, vote 5-to-1 in favor of sticking to the Byrnes policy.

Interviewers for the Institute questioned a cross-section of the population from coast to coast to determine how many people have been following the arguments in the Wallace affair, what they understand Mr. Byrnes' ideas and Mr. Wallace's ideas to be, and which side they favor.

Fewer than half the Nation's voters, the poll indicates, have been paying attention to the discussion over the two men's ideas. That is shown in replies to the following:

Have you followed the arguments about Byrnes' ideas and Wallace's ideas for dealing with Russia?

Yes	42%
No	58

The general question of which policy is more suitable or more workable is one which experts on foreign affairs will argue for some time to come. So far as the general public is concerned, those who have a definite opinion on the subject were asked:

Whose policy do you think we should follow—Byrnes' or Wallace's?

The vote of all who have followed the discussion and definite conceptions of the ideas of both men:

Byrnes'	78%
Wallace's	16
No opinion	6

Republicans side with Byrnes by a larger majority than Democrats do. Among Republicans who have been following the discussions and have a picture of the differences between the viewpoints of the two men, nine out of 10 (91 per cent) express a preference for the Byrnes ideas, while among Democrats the vote is seven in 10 (69 per cent).

Mr. Wallace and Mr. Byrnes will be interested to observe what the voters in the poll think the two men's ideas are for dealing with Russia, and how accurately—or inaccurately—the public has interpreted what they have said.

This is shown by answers to the following two questions, asked of those who say they have followed the discussions:

In general, what do you understand Byrnes' idea to be regarding Russia?

Byrnes wants to be firm with Russia; fair but firm; tell them just where we stand	76%
Wants to cooperate with Russia	7
Miscellaneous and don't know	17

In general, what do you understand Wallace's ideas to be regarding Russia?

Wallace wants to be easy with Russia, lenient; wants to appease her	56%
Try to see Russia's viewpoint, side with her a little more	16
Pro-Russian, a Communist	17
Miscellaneous and don't know	17

'Revival' Sweeping Islam

Turks Turn Fearful Faces Toward Allah

By Allen Raymond

PARIS (By Air Mail).—A great revival of the Moslem religion is sweeping Turkey today, and the mosques all the way from Istanbul to Kars are crowded with worshipers as never before in a generation. I have just returned to Paris from that country, and the existence of this religious revival is one of the deepest impressions I received there as a nonexpert wayfarer traveling through it on my way home from Palestine.

I had hardly entered the country, climbing up into the Taurus Mountains from sultry Aleppo in Syria by a slow train, when I was first told of this revival and saw the first signs of it in what seemed to me an unusual crowd around the door of a small village church which combined in its humble way that grand conception of the dome and the minaret. The impression of this revival was deepened by a visit I made while in Istanbul to the great mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent during evening prayers at the height of the Ramadan.

At least 3000 worshipers knelt there before Allah, beating their heads in unison upon rugs that were rich in color, though many were threadbare, or rising to their feet to listen to successive verses of the Koran, as chanted by their priests. More than half of these worshipers were men.

All through the month of the Ramadan, I was told, I might have seen similar throngs in the mosques of Istanbul; some larger, some smaller, according to the capacity of the various mosques. No traveler, I believe, could possibly have escaped a few glimpses of this revival, visible every morning, noon, midafternoon and night, at the faucets and fountains outside the temples.

Rags Meet Riches

HERE, at all hours, it seemed to me, were barefoot Turks, vigorously scrubbing their heels and toes before taking their shoes in their hands and marching into their places for contemplation or devotion. Most of these men were ragged or poor, but a great many were obviously well to do. Here at their mosques they were intermingled without distinction, either of rank or of worldly means; all performing their ablutions or saying their prayers with almost identical gestures and sometimes in perfect unison.

I believe it was Lawrence Moore, a veteran professor at Robert College, now serving the United States Information Service at our embassy in Ankara, who first confirmed for me trainride information that this outpouring of Moslem worshipers was a little unusual for Turkey.

He professed—with all the acquired caution of a State Department employe—to be unable to say exactly why this revival was occurring, but he knew it was happening.

"The Turks are pretty worried just now," he said. "About Russia."

Military Model

THERE was a Turkish newspaperman in the Ankara Palace Hotel who thought there might be a little political significance in it. "Marshal Chakmak," he said, "has always been a very devout man, and he has a great many followers all over the country." (Marshal Chakmak, an aged professional soldier, had just led a group of dissidents from the ruling party of Turkey into the Turkish Parliament, after the first two-party election in modern Turkish history.)

I met a distinguished German Arabic scholar named Ritter who was inclined to think this wave of religious emotion was a reaction against the overswift Westernization of Turkey, which began under Kemal Ataturk, and now proceeds less rapidly.

Carbon of Vassar

FINALLY I went to the mosque of Suleiman the Magnificent with a young Turkish woman whose father had adopted the name "Taugun," or "The Free," when Kemal Ataturk, years ago, bade his fellow Turks adopt patronyms.

A generation ago she wouldn't have been allowed to go with me, and would have gone veiled to worship with other women back of latticed screens apart from male worshipers. Now she walked along in much the same dress and much the same manner as a graduate of the American Women's College in Istanbul, as a girl from Dallas, Tex., graduated from Wellesley or Vassar, except she was Moslem instead of Christian, translating for me as we went.

In some parts of Islam I would not have been permitted to enter the mosque at any time, but the Turks are quite broad minded in these matters. Putting on slippers at the door, as is the custom for non-Moslems, I shuffled along through the crowd of the devout and lent my companion a handkerchief to put over her head.

There was not a single vocal response from that huge throng throughout 45 minutes of what seemed to a Westerner fairly vigorous calisthenics. Swayed by the wailing of that single voice, this crowd rose and fell in rhythm like the waves of a human sea.

There were long waits between the chants. During these intervals individual prayers were said. Thousands of women, ranging in dress from the deep black shapeless gowns and deep black veils of the Arabian desert to the modern gowns of Europe, were aligned at the rear of the mosque and prayed together. The men were up forward.

One man in ten, it seemed to me, was a soldier and all these uniformed soldiers turned the visors of their caps to the back when they knelt, wearing them always throughout the service. Only occasionally could one see the red fez and black tassel which are the mark of Moslem males in other countries, and the wearers were foreigners.

That Name Again

"WHAT do you suppose most people were praying for?" I asked Ruheyma the Free, or "Ruth the Free," when we went away.

"Protection from our enemies," she said. "Protection from Russia. Protection for our soldiers, and protection for our homes."

"Is that what you prayed for?" I asked.

"Yes, it was," she said. Like many another young Turk, I found she believed that war with Russia was coming, some day, and maybe soon, and was getting ready to take her part in it.

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Cadogan Dotes on Brevity

Word-Saver to Boss Wordy Gang

By Francis W. Carpenter

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 12 (AP).—An iron-nerved British diplomat who helped frame the Atlantic Charter and who is one of the founding fathers of the United Nations, will take the helm of the United Nations Security Council next Thursday for a month's tour of duty as council president.

He is Sir Alexander Cadogan, 61, representative of the United Kingdom in the Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission, and a veteran career diplomat whose service has encompassed two World Wars and two attempts to fashion a world peace agency.

Cadogan will preside over the council during the first part of the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, which will begin October 23 in Flushing Meadow Park, New York City. There is bound to be a wealth of important business which will bring into play his vast diplomatic experience.

Roughed in Charter

CADOGAN, then Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, went along with Prime Minister Winston Churchill to meet President Roosevelt off Newfoundland in 1941. The two leaders agreed that something should come out of the meeting and Cadogan was asked to draw up a paper. He prepared the first draft of the Atlantic Charter and part of his draft was included in the final announcement.

As far back as 1942, in the dark days of the war, he was thinking of the postwar structure. He created the new Foreign Office department called "E and R" (economic and reconstruction department) in which British planning for a postwar security organization was to be done.

Then he came to the United States as leader of the British delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks talks where the United Nations groundwork was laid. He accompanied Anthony Eden and Churchill to all of the Big Three Conferences and attended the United Nations Conferences as well.

His knowledge of the League of Nations, that first attempt to create a world peace agency, is derived from service at Geneva as an adviser and secretary-general of British delegates during much of the League's existence.

Heavy With Honors

BY RIGHT, Cadogan could write his name in this fashion: Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., but associates say he is a modest and somewhat shy man and he usually omits the "George Montagu" part. The G.C.M.G. stands for the top British honor for diplomats, the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, which he received in the 1939 New Year's honors. The K.C.B. is for Knight Commander of the Bath, which he was given in 1941.

Until he resigned as permanent Undersecretary last February to take up his post on the Security Council, Cadogan's entire career had been in an advisory capacity, the man behind the scenes who furnishes expert advice to the spokesman.

Now he himself is a spokesman and men who have seen him in action say that he is coming to the front rapidly in that role.

In all the hot debates in the Security Council, Cadogan never has been known to lose his temper. True, he sometimes is riled sufficiently to say quite cutting things, but he saves his temper for the golf course.

He usually shoots in the 80's in frequent golf matches with his wife, Lady Theodosia Cadogan, at their summer place on Long Island.

Keep it Brief

CADOGAN was a terror to long-winded officials during his tenure as the directing hand of the far-flung British Foreign Service. He was called back from his post as ambassador to China in 1936 to become Deputy Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1938 he succeeded Sir Robert Vansittart as permanent undersecretary.

Cadogan's passion for brevity and clarity became known immediately. He once threatened to take away all stenographers from the diplomats unless they turned in shorter and better reports.

Cadogan was born in London, the seventh and youngest child of the fifth Earl of Cadogan. He attended Eton and Balliol College, Oxford.

His first post was at Constantinople (Istanbul). After 3½ years in Turkey he was recalled to London and spent nine months in the Foreign Office. In 1912 he was married to Lady Theodosia Louisa Augusta Acheson, daughter of the fourth Earl of Gosford. Then Cadogan was assigned to Vienna until the First World War began. He returned to London and served there until 1919, when he was sent to Paris.

In 1933 he was appointed minister to China and was raised to ambassador when that legation became an embassy.

HIROSHIMA . . .

Continued from Page 1.

all over the floor. Now he was using it to carry the yen belonging to the Society of Jesus to the Hiroshima branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, already reopened in its half-ruined building. On the whole, he felt quite well that morning. It is true that the minor cuts he had received had not healed in three or four days, as the rector of the Novitiate, who had examined them, had positively promised they would, but Father Kleinsorge had rested well for a week and considered that he was again ready for hard work. By now he was accustomed to the terrible scene through which he walked on his way into the city: the large rice field near the Novitiate, streaked with brown; the houses on the outskirts of the city standing but decrepit, with broken windows and disheveled tiles; and then, quite suddenly the beginning of the four square miles of reddish-brown scar, where nearly everything had been outfeted down and burned; range on range of collapsed city blocks, with here and there a crude sign erected on a pile of ashes and tiles ("Sister, where are you?" or "All safe and we live at Toyosaka"); naked trees and canted telephone poles; the few standing, gutted buildings only accentuating the horizontality of everything else (the Museum of Science and Industry, with its dome stripped to its steel frame, as if for an autopsy; the modern Chamber of Commerce Building, its tower as cold, rigid, and unassailable after the blow as before; the huge, low-lying, camouflaged city hall; the row of dowdy banks, caricaturing a shaken economic system); and in the streets a macabre traffic—hundreds of crumpled bicycles, shells of street cars and automobiles, all halted in mid-motion. The whole way Father Kleinsorge was oppressed by the thought that all the damage he saw had been done in one instant by one bomb. By the time he reached the center of town, the day had become very hot. He walked to the Yokohama Bank, which was doing business in a temporary wooden stall on the ground floor of its building, deposited the money, went by the mission compound just to have another look at the wreckage, and then started back to the Novitiate. About half way there, he began to have peculiar sensations. The more or less magical suitcase, now empty, suddenly seemed terribly heavy. His knees grew weak. He felt excruciatingly tired. With a considerable expenditure of spirit, he managed to reach the Novitiate. He did not think his weakness was worth mentioning to the other Jesuits. But a couple of days later, while attempting to say mass, he had an onset of faintness and even after three attempts was unable to go through with the service, and the next morning the rector, who had examined Father Kleinsorge's apparently negligible but unhealed cuts daily, asked in surprise: "What have you done to your wounds?" They had suddenly opened wider and were swollen and inflamed.

As she dressed on the morning of August 26, in the home of her sister-in-law, in Kabe, not far from Nagatsuka, Mrs. Nakamura, who had suffered no cuts or burns at all, though she had been rather nauseated all through the week she and her children had spent as guests of Father Kleinsorge and the other Catholics at the Novitiate, began fixing her hair and noticed, after one stroke, that her comb carried with it a whole handful of hair; the second time the same thing happened, so she stopped combing at once. But in the next three or four days her hair kept falling out of its own accord until she was quite bald. She began living indoors, practically in hiding. On August 26 both she and her daughter, Myeko, woke up feeling extremely weak and tired, and they stayed on their bedrolls. Her son and other daughter, who had shared every experience with her during and after the bombing felt fine.

At about the same time—he lost track of the days, so hard was he working to set up a temporary place of worship in a private house he had rented in the outskirts—Mr. Tanimoto fell suddenly ill with a general malaise, weakness and feverishness, and he, too, took to his bedroll on the floor of the half-wrecked house of a friend in the suburb of Ushida.

These four did not realize it, but they were coming down with the strange, capricious disease which came later to be known as radiation sickness.

MISS SASAKI lay in steady pain in the Goddess of Mercy Primary School, at Hatsukaichi, the fourth station to the southwest of Hiroshima on the electric train. An internal infection still prevented the proper setting of the compound fracture of her lower left leg. A young man who was in the same hospital and who seemed to have grown fond of her in spite of her unremitting preoccupation with her suffering, or else just pitied her because of it, lent her a Japanese translation of De Maupassant, and she tried to read the stories, but she could concentrate for only four or five minutes at a time.

The hospitals and aid stations around Hiroshima were so crowded in the first weeks after the bombing, and their staffs were so variable, depending on their health and on the unpredictable arrival of outside help, that the patients had to be constantly shifted from place to place. Miss Sasaki, who had already been moved three times, twice by ship, was taken at the end of August to an engineering school, also at Hatsukaichi. Because her leg did not improve but swelled more and more, the doctors at the school bound it with crude splints and took her by car, on September 9, to the Red Cross Hospital in Hiroshima. This was the first chance she had had to look at the ruins of Hiroshima: the last time she had been carried through the city's streets she had been hovering on the edge of unconsciousness. Even though the wreckage had been described to her, and though she was still in pain, the sight horrified and amazed her, and there was something she noticed about it that particularly gave her the creeps. Over everything—up through the wreckage of the city, in gutters, along the riverbanks, tangled among tiles and tin roofing, climbing on charred tree trunks—was a blanket of fresh, vivid, lush, optimistic green; the verdancy rose even from the foundations of ruined houses. Weeds already hid the ashes and wild flowers were in bloom among the city's bones. The bomb had not only left the underground organs of plants intact; it had stimulated them. Everywhere were bluets and Spanish bayonets, goosefoot, morning glories and day lilies, the hairy-fruited bean, purslane and clotbur and sesame and panic grass and feverfew. Especially in a circle at the center sickle senna grew in extraordinary regeneration, not only standing among the charred remnants of the same plant but pushing up in new places among bricks and through cracks in the asphalt. It actually seemed as if a load of sickle-senna seed had been dropped along with the bomb.

At the Red Cross Hospital Miss Sasaki was put under the care of Dr. Sasaki. Now, a month after the explosion, something like order had been reestablished in the hospital, which is to say that the patients who still lay in the corridors at least had mats to sleep on and that the supply of medicines, which had given out in the first few days, had been replaced, though inadequately, by contributions from other cities. Dr. Sasaki, who had had one 17-hour sleep at his home on the third night, had ever since then rested only about 6 hours a night on a mat at the hospital; he had lost 20 pounds from his very small body; he still wore the ill-fitting glasses he had borrowed from an injured nurse.

Since Miss Sasaki was a woman and was so sick (and perhaps, he afterward admitted, just a little bit because she was named Sasaki), Dr. Sasaki put her on a mat in a semiprivate room, which at that time had only eight people in it. He questioned her and put down on her record card, in the correct, scrunched-up German in which he wrote all his records: "Mittelgrosse Patientin in gutem Ernahrungszustand. Fraktur am inken Unterschenkelknochen mit Wunde; Anschwellung in der linken Unterschenkelgegend. Haut und sichtbare Schleimhaute massig durchblutet und kein Oedema," noting that she was a medium-sized female patient in good general health; that she had a compound fracture of the left tibia, with swelling of the left-lower leg; that her skin and visible mucous membranes were heavily spotted with petechiae, which are hemorrhages about the size of grains of rice, or even as big as soybeans; and, in addition, that her head, eyes, throat, lungs and heart were apparently normal; and that she had a fever. He wanted to set her fracture and put her leg in a cast, but he had run out of plaster of paris long since, so he just stretched her out on a mat and prescribed aspirin for her fever, and glucose intravenously and diastase orally for her undernourishment (which he had not entered on her record because everyone suffered from it). She exhibited only one of the queer symptoms so many of his patients were just then beginning to show—the spot hemorrhages.

This tiny Hiroshiman has set himself a man-size task in the rebuilding of his city. He was an infant in arms when the bomb struck

DR. FUJII was still pursued by bad luck, which still was connected with rivers. Now he was living in the summer house of Mr. Okuma, in Fukawa. This house clung to the steep banks of the Ota River. Here his injuries seemed to make good progress, and he even began to treat refugees who came to him from the neighborhood, using medical supplies he had retrieved from a cache in the suburbs. He noticed in some of his patients a curious syndrome of symptoms that cropped out in the third and fourth weeks, but he was not able to do much more than swathe cuts and burns. Early in September it began to rain, steadily and heavily. The river rose. On September 17 there came a cloudburst and then a typhoon and the water crept higher and higher up the bank. Mr. Okuma and Dr. Fujii became alarmed and scrambled up the mountain to a peasant's house. (Down in Hiroshima the flood took up where the bomb had left off—swept away bridges that had survived the blast, washed out streets, undermined foundations of buildings that still stood—and 10 miles to the west the Ono Army Hospital, where a team of experts from Kyoto Imperial University was studying the delayed affliction of the patients, suddenly slid down a beautiful pine-dark mountainside into the Inland Sea and drowned most of the investigators and their mysteriously diseased patients alike.) After the storm Dr. Fujii and Mr. Okuma went down to the river and found that the Okuma house had been washed altogether away.

BECAUSE so many people were suddenly feeling sick nearly a month after the atomic bomb was dropped an unpleasant rumor began to move around, and eventually it made its way to the house in Kabe where Mrs. Nakamura lay bald and ill. It was that the atomic bomb had deposited some sort of poison on Hiroshima which would give off deadly emanations for seven years; nobody could go there all that time. This especially upset Mrs. Nakamura, who remembered that in a moment of confusion on the morning of the explosion she had literally sunk her entire means of livelihood, her Sankoku sewing machine, in the small cement water tank in front of what was left of her house; now no one would be able to go and fish it out. Up to this time Mrs. Nakamura and her relatives had been quite resigned and passive about the moral issue of the atomic bomb, but this rumor suddenly aroused them to more hatred and resentment of America than they had felt all through the war.

Japanese physicists, who knew a great deal about atomic fission (one of them owned a cyclotron), worried about lingering radiation at Hiroshima, and in mid-August, not many days after President Truman's disclosure of the type of bomb that had been dropped, they entered the city to make investigations. The first thing they did was roughly to determine a center by observing the side on which telephone poles all around the heart of the town were scorched; they settled on the torii gateway of the Gokoku Shrine, right next to the parade ground of the Chugoku Regional Army headquarters. From there, they worked north and south with Lauritsen electroscopes, which are sensitive to both beta rays and gamma rays. These indicated that the highest intensity of radioactivity, near the torii, was 4.2 times the average natural "leak" of ultra-short waves for the earth of that area. The scientists noticed that the flash of the bomb had discolored concrete to a light reddish tint, had scaled off the surface of granite, and had scorched certain other types of building material, and that consequently the bomb had, in some places, left prints of the shadows that had been cast by its light. The experts found, for instance, a permanent shadow thrown on the roof of the Chamber of Commerce Building (220 yards from the rough center) by the structure's rectangular tower; several others in the lookout post on top of the Hypothec Bank (2050 yards); another in the tower of the Chugoku Electric Supply Building (800 yards); another projected by the handle of a gas pump (2630 yards); and several on granite tombstones in the Gokoku Shrine (335 yards). By triangulating these and other such shadows with the objects that formed them, the scientists determined that the exact center was a spot 150 yards south of the torii and a few yards southeast of the pile of ruins that had once been the Shima Hospital. (A few vague human silhouettes were found, and these gave rise to stories that eventually included fancy and precise details. One story told how a painter on a ladder was monumentalized in a kind of bas-relief on the stone facade of a bank building on which he was at work, in the act of dipping his brush into his paint can; another, how a man and his cart on the bridge near the Museum of Science and Industry, almost under the center of the explosion, were cast down in an embossed shadow which made it clear that the man was about to whip his horse.) Starting east and west from the actual center, the scientists, in early September, made new measurements, and the highest radiation they found this time was 3.9 times the natural "leak." Since radiation of at least a thousand times the natural "leak" would be required to cause serious effects on the human body, the scientists announced that people could enter Hiroshima without any peril at all.

As soon as this reassurance reached the household in which Mrs. Nakamura was concealing herself—or, at any rate, within a short time after her hair had started growing back again—her whole family relaxed their extreme hatred of America, and Mrs. Nakamura sent her brother-in-law to look for the sewing machine. It was still submerged in the water tank, and when he brought it home, she saw to her dismay, that it was all rusted and useless.

BY THE end of the first week in September, Father Kleinsorge was in bed at the Novitiate with a fever of 102.2, and since he seemed to be getting worse, his colleagues decided to send him to the Catholic International Hospital in Tokyo. Father Cieslik and the rector took him as far as Kobe and a Jesuit from that city took him the rest of the way, with a message from a Kobe doctor to the Mother Superior of the International Hospital: "Think twice before you give this man blood transfusions, because with atomic bomb patients we aren't at all sure that if you stick needles in them they'll stop bleeding."

When Father Kleinsorge arrived at the hospital, he was terribly pale and very shaky. He complained that the bomb had upset his digestion and given him abdominal pains. His white blood count was 3000 (5000 to 7000 is normal), he was seriously anemic, and his temperature was 104. A doctor who did not know much about these strange manifestations—Father Kleinsorge was one of a handful of atomic patients who had reached Tokyo—came to see him, and to the patient's face he was most encouraging. "You'll be out of here in two weeks," he said. But when the doctor got out in the corridor, he said to the Mother Superior, "He'll die. All these bomb people die—you'll see. They go along for a couple of weeks and then they die."

The doctor prescribed suralimentation for Father Kleinsorge. Every three hours they forced some eggs or beef juice into him, and they fed him all the sugar he could stand. They gave him vitamins and iron pills and arsenic (in Fowler's solution) for his anemia. He confounded both the doctors' predictions: he neither died nor got up in a fortnight. Despite the fact that the message from the Kobe doctor deprived him of transfusions, which would have been the most useful therapy of all, his fever and his digestive troubles cleared up fairly quickly. His white count went up for a while, but early in October it dropped again to 3600; then, in 10 days, it suddenly climbed above normal, to 8800; and it finally settled at 5800. His ridiculous scratches puzzled every one. For a few days they would mend, and then, as he moved around, they would open up again. As soon as he began to feel well he enjoyed himself tremendously. In Hiroshima he had been one of thousands of sufferers; in Tokyo he was a curiosity. Young American Army doctors came by the dozen to observe him. Japanese experts questioned him. A newspaper interviewed him. And once the confused doctor came and shook his head and said, "Baffling cases, these atomic bomb people."

MRS. NAKAMURA lay indoors with Myeko. They both continued sick, and though Mrs. Nakamura vaguely sensed that their trouble was caused by the bomb, she was too poor to see a doctor and so never knew exactly what the matter was. Without any treatment at all, but merely resting, they began gradually to feel better. Some of Myeko's hair fell out, and she had a tiny burn on her arm which took months to heal. The boy, Toshio, and the older girl, Yaeko, seemed well enough, though they, too, lost some hair and occasionally had bad headaches. Toshio was still having nightmares, always about the 19-year-old mechanic, Hideo Osaki, his hero, who had been killed by the bomb.

ON HIS back with a fever of 104, Mr. Tanimoto worried about all the funerals he ought to be conducting for the deceased of his church. He thought he was just overtired from the hard work he had done since the bombing, but after the fever had persisted for a few days, he sent for a doctor. The doctor was too busy to visit him in Ushida, but he dispatched a nurse, who recognized his symptoms as those of mild radiation disease and came back from time to time to give him injections of Vitamin B1. A Buddhist priest with whom Mr. Tanimoto was acquainted called on him and suggested that moxibustion might give him relief; the priest showed the pastor how to give himself the ancient Japanese treatment, by setting fire to a twist of the stimulant herb moxa placed on the wrist pulse. Mr. Tanimoto found that each moxa treatment temporarily reduced his fever 1 degree. The nurse had told him to eat as much as possible, and every few days his mother-in-law brought him vegetables and fish from Tsuzu, 20 miles away, where she lived. He spent a month in bed, and then went 10 hours by train to his father's home in Shikoku. There he rested another month.

NEXT WEEK: Conclusion.

'Her Comb Carried a Handful of Hair; In 3 or 4 Days She Was Quite Bald'

It's No $15,000 Story

From Poobah to Punk —The Bugs Moran Saga

By William J. Conway

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The story of George "Bugs" Moran—the rise and fall of a gangster of national notoriety—can be told now with a fair degree of finality.

The crime wave that followed World War I carried him to power as a prohibition beer baron whose name was known around the world. The crime wave that followed World War II washed him into prison.

He languishes, at 54, in the Ohio State Penitentiary under a 10 to 25-year sentence for robbery. He's at the apparent end of a 36-year career of making money as a burglar, bootlegger and self-styled "businessman."

When he was much in the public eye, back in 1930, he was picked up for questioning. The interview yielded no information of value, and John Norton, then chief of Chicago's detectives, suggested:

"Well, tell us the story of your life."

"I can get $15,000 for that story," Moran replied. "Why should I tell it to you for nothing?"

Finishing School

THAT tete-a-tete is one of 25 entries on Moran's record in Chicago police headquarters. The earliest notations say that he was sent to Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary in 1910 and 1913 for burglary, and in 1918 for robbery. He served a total of seven years and seven months.

During the tempestuous twenties he entered the beer and booze trade and became head of the North Side gang and the chief competitor of Al Capone. The shooting that attended the competition resulted in a number of deaths, but Moran emerged unscathed.

The moonshine melodrama built up to a climax February 14, 1929. A firing squad went to a North Clark st. garage that served as a loading base for Moran liquor distributors, lined seven men against a wall and cut them down with machinegun bullets.

The "Valentine Day massacre" excited astonishment at home and abroad. Moran, who was breakfasting two blocks from the scene, suffered nothing more than dismay.

Rod and Gun Club

THE following year he was ranked No. 12 on the list of 28 public enemies compiled by the Chicago Crime Commission, but he disclaimed the dubious distinction.

"Capone's running Cook County (Chicago)," he told police. "Let him run it. I'm out of the rackets. I'm a lover of outdoor sports and a reputable businessman."

On subsequent occasions Moran asserted that he was a coal dealer and an oil producer, and there was nothing about his well-cut, conservative clothing to cast doubt upon his claims.

Charges that he and others conspired to counterfeit and cash $500,000 in travelers' checks brought Moran to trial twice in 1939. The first—during which his counsel prevailed upon the prosecution to refrain from referring to Moran as "Bugs"—resulted in acquittal. The second time he was fined $2000 and sentenced to a year in jail.

Moran lost an appeal but remained free until one midnight in January, 1943, when a police squad found him tussling with a Coast Guard ensign in front of a Loop saloon. The trouble started, the ensign related, when Moran grabbed him by the coat and said: "Come on—let's make some money."

Uncle Whiskers Waiting

THE moody Moran won't be making any money for some time to come unless he still can find a $15,000 buyer for his biography. He and two other men, accused of robbing a tavern employe of $10,000 June 28, 1946, near Dayton, Ohio, were convicted August 26 and sentenced to 10 to 25 years.

When they finish that stint they'll face another rap—Federal warrants charging that they broke into the Citizens State Bank at Ansonia, Ohio, the night of November 9, 1945.

Some Potatoes

Rosslare Harbour, Eire (AP).—For the first time farmers in southeast Ireland are trying to obtain two crops of potatoes this season, to provide an increased surplus for distressed Europe. Experiments in the Rosslare area last year proved that two crops are possible.

How Three Monarchs Muffed the Pitch

An Atomic History of Christopher's Crossing

Continued from Page 1.

lumbus resolved, as many another dreamer has since, to go to France, with his son stopped at a mountain monastery. Succored by the shavecrowns, who were charmed with Columbus' outer-worldly talk, he met a particularly well-placed brother who happened to be a friend of clergy-conscious Isabella. Posthaste he wrote her, telling how important was the Columbus plan, regaling her with tales of gold, gems, ivory and spice from the Orient, chiding her for letting such a fine opportunity pass to another monarch.

Westward, Ho!

AN answer was short in coming. Special messengers came to the monastery from Isabella's court, whisked the sailor and his son Madridward.

After months of preparation, sail was set on Friday morning, August 3, 1492. Middle-aged (46) Cristoforo, steered his ferryboat-size Santa Maria from Palos Harbor, in his wake the Nina, Pinta.

From the start, "El Capitan Colon" had crew trouble. Dastards at core, once at sea melancholy and fear began to nurture mutiny. Several near uprisings ended in defeat of the mutineers. Columbus reasoned and cajoled his men into tacit obedience, sailing westward. From the Canary Islands, the navigator pointed his prow over strange seas. When 21 days had passed, again the crew became obstreperous. Said they: "Throw the fool overboard!" Others tried "reason." Columbus' daring and commanding spirit proved itself again.

Two months and two weeks at sea, with only a battered astrolabe and simple compass to guide his determination, Columbus observed strange phenomena. Not only had his compass deviated a full degree, but the sea seemed suddenly to be filled with grass, rocks, shoals. Overhead, flocks of strange birds were seen. Breathless, Columbus sailed in the direction the birds flew.

On the clear nights of October 11 and 12, 1492, Columbus himself saw his first light of the New World. It was a light that sometimes flickered and went out. At 2 a. m. on the morning of the twelfth, a cannon shot from the Pinta signaled that a sailor belonging to that vessel had raised land.

Immortal Boner

PLACID, near-tropic Guanahani was believed by Columbus to belong to eastern Asia, hence connected with treasure-trove India, which belief he carried with him to his grave. At Guanahani two of history's greatest misnomers were perpetrated: the false naming of the "West" Indies, applied to Guanahani's parent group; the eventual application of the false name "Indian" to the American continental native.

Ashore, Columbus was to meet again his old plague-mates Apathy and Treachery. However, on what is now Watling Island in the Bahamas, amid several score curious, preresort Bahamans, Columbus drew his sword, planted the royal Hispanic standard, took possession for Spain, named his first discovery for his timely salvation, San Salvador.

Communicative natives, won by gifts of beads and cloth, told Columbus there was a gold-rich country to the south. Directing his course in that direction, the navigator reached Cuba on October 28, Hispaniola (Espanola, Haiti) on December 6. Lost en route: two vessels—one to storm, one to separation. Down to his last ship, he decided to hot-sail it back to Spain with news of his wonderful success.

Having built a wooden fort from the wrecked vessel, he left in it 39 volunteers, aimed his last ship at Spain just after year's end.

Back in Style

MARCH 15, the year-older mariner sailed once again into Palos Harbor, amid acclamations of the locals, thunder of welcoming cannon, tolling of Spanish bells. Unharassed by lack of financial support, on September 25, 1493, restless Columbus hoisted anchor at Cadiz, leading three ships of heavy burden, 14 caravels, 1500 men. On November 3 he discovered the island of Dominica, then, in short order: Mariegalante, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. On the 22d he returned to Espanola. Finding his little fort destroyed, he built a fortified town, naming it for benefactress Isabella.

Leaving his brother behind as governor, Columbus embarked to make new discoveries, visited Jamaica, returned after five months. Meanwhile, a general feeling of dissatisfaction broke out among his companions, when hardship and labor rewarded their quest for easy-picking treasure. Thus were born numerous calumnies, several of which (unfavorable descriptions of the country, the viceroy) trickled back to Spain.

Ever tactful, Columbus canvassed the natives for gold, intending to spike calumny with ingots. Leaving Bartholomew as lieutenant governor, gold-laden Christopher embarked again for Spain, in March, 1496. (Other cargo: 225 Spaniards, 30 natives.) The well-received precious metal dissolved the well-contrived bad words.

Uncle Tomas

WITH SIX vessels, on May 30, 1498, Columbus' third voyage began. Unwisely, criminals had been chosen as crews. Dispatching three of his vessels to Espanola, Columbus led three farther south, hoping to discover a mainland which the natives believed existed south of the "Indies." He visited Trinidad, the continent of subsequently named America, coasts of Paria and Cumana, returning to Espanola convinced that he had reached the continent.

On the other side of the island from Isabella, a new fortress, Santo Domingo, had been erected. Finding it in a state of confusion, Columbus redistributed not only the land but the inhabitants, subjecting the latter to the arbitrary will of their masters. Thus was the mold of slavery cast, destined to last in the New World for 3½ centuries.

In Spain, Columbus' high-placed enemies convinced his sovereigns that he had abused his power, that he planned to declare his independence of Spain. On this offnote was sent to Espanola dapper Francisco de Bobadilla. Before half his trunks were unpacked he summoned Columbus, had him put in irons, padlocked his brothers. The three were sent to Spain on trumped-up charges drawn by Columbus' bitterest enemies.

Through the good graces of a friendly lady at Isabella's court, Columbus was exonerated, set at liberty, invited again to the palace.

Runner-up Scores

STILL confident that he had seen Asia, the dauntless mariner deemed it possible to find a route through the Isthmus of Darien to the East Indies, whence a fleet of the Portuguese had returned laden with treasure. From Cadiz, with four ships, sailed Columbus on his fourth and last voyage, May 9, 1502. Off course, he arrived at Santo Domingo June 29. Continuing to Darien he failed to find the expected passage, lost four ships in the attempt, barely escaped drowning off Jamaica.

After a year on Jamaica, during which Columbus was persona non grata with the Spanish viceroy, he managed to purchase a ship, hastening to Spain on June 28, 1504.

On May 20, 1506, nearly 14 years from his first westward sailing, Columbus died, after two years of despondency, humiliation and illness, having missed by several months hearing the name "America" given to his coastal discoveries for authenticator Amerigo Vespucci. According to his will, Columbus' remains were transported to Santo Domigo (now called Ciudad Trujillo) in the Dominican Republic.

His death anomalous as his life, Trujillo, D. R., and Seville, Spain, each boast the discoverer's authentic remains, are each tourist gapestops.

24,465 Suits in 9 Months

Divorce Courts Busier Than J. P.'s in Berlin

By Edwin Shanke

BERLIN, Oct. 12 (AP).—Divorce, which the Catholic bishops of Germany described as a sign "of decay and decadence of a people," has increased to such proportions in Germany that in some population centers, such as Berlin, divorces now exceed marriages.

Comparing Registry Office figures from the collapse of Nazi Germany to the end of June, 1946, the Berlin press found that there were 3429 more divorces than marriages in Berlin.

From November to the end of last July, 24,465 divorce suits were filed in Berlin.

This figure "exceeds by far the sharp upward curve of divorces after the First World War," the Berlin press said. "The courts cannot handle the rush. Only 6056 cases have been handled so far and many won't be able to be heard until 1947 despite the fact that 50 new judges are being installed."

Vanished Glamour

ANALYZING the situation, which German Catholic bishops said in an oral letter was "terrifying," the Berlin press found the following basic causes for the high divorce rate:

1. Lack of men of marriageable age.

2. Shortage of places and opportunities for young couples to meet.

3. During the war women married a uniform and now they can't get used to their husbands as laborers or craftsmen.

4. Hitler took the German's soul and the war his material possessions, "leaving only the egoism of marriage partners who, in a situation where only real love can help, stand opposed as disappointed bitter enemies."

5. Hasty war marriages, contracted during a few days' furlough.

6. The new independence and self-confidence, which German women acquired during the war when they were on their own has given them the idea that married life "is too narrow for them."

Dismal Prospects

"THE years-long separation of married couples because of military service and the frequently changed quarters put mutual love and fidelity to a severe test," the Catholic bishops commented.

"The expulsion of countless families from their homes, the destruction not only of factories but also of dwellings by the air war, deprived families of their material belongings. The stagnation of industry robbed them of a chance to make a living and paralyzed the will to raise a family whose future seemed so hopeless.

"And now overcrowded conditions in tiny, miserable homes, living together with strange people, robs the mother of the possibility of making a cozy home for her family. The scarcity of food, bordering on starvation, often causes the husband and children to reproach the mother that she doesn't take sufficient care of them."

Britain's Flyboys Arguing In Vain Against 'Lifeline'

Continued from Page 1.

cape, the older British officers argue, don't imagine that it was simple or safe. For one thing it used three times as much shipping as the shorter route. For another, it was highly vulnerable to submarines. It is one of the mysteries of the war why the Germans did not concentrate more submarines off West Africa, especially during the period when Allied shipping had to make the laborious haul around Africa to supply the Alamein offensive.

No Fly-by-Night Job

FINALLY, the British policymakers argue you cannot defend an area like the Middle East just by flying troops into it in an emergency. You must have troops on the spot, and you need airstrips, fuel, munitions and food for your defending forces. You need the oil from Haifa as well as from the Persian Gulf.

No airplanes in existence or in the blueprint stage, they contend, can possibly transport the heavy supplies which ships and pipelines now carry to British bases in the Middle East.

If it were not for Russia, with power stretching along the north of the Middle East from the Balkans to the gates of India, the air enthusiasts might have their way more quickly. Whatever may be the strategic picture 25 years hence, the British are staying in the Middle East now, with the full backing of the United States.

They know that the Mediterranean route is risky, but they regard the Middle East itself as vital.

The British negotiations with Egypt call for the removal of British garrisons to Cyprus and Palestine. An auxiliary naval base is being developed at Mombasa, on the Indian Ocean shore of East Africa, and the army will find it convenient to have an administrative, supply and training center in the East African highlands.

But, judging from present indications, the airmen's dream of great fleets of East Africa-based troop-carriers defending the Empire is still a dream of the distant future.

SECTION III | SOCIETY *Clubs—Fashions*

The Washington Post

AMUSEMENTS *Books—Travel—Radio* | SECTION III

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1946

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In Favor of Sororities? 'Aye' Choruses New Crop of Coeds

'Rush' Means Just That In Mad Whirl of Parties

By Marjorie Binford Woods

WHO says college sororities should be abolished?

Certainly not this season's galaxy of coeds at George Washington University! They've been having the time of their lives during the week's rushing period. Now that pledging is over, not one among the 275 who signed up for "sorority rush" at school's opening, appears to have shed a tear over the outcome. There's been a noticeable lack of hair-pulling among the sorority groups and no hysteria reported to date.

Maybe G. W., with its installation of a new rushing system, has put the Greek letter organization on an all-American basis.

"We divided rush into 18 different get-together periods this year, starting off with an open house for all rushees at each of the sorority clubrooms. It has given the girls on both sides of the fence an even chance and more opportunity to get acquainted than in the three-party plan we've had heretofore," explained Miss Virginia Kirkbride, university dean of women. Such a system is bound to result in fewer "misfits" and "castoffs" among prospective members than the usual catch-as-catch-can "short-period" rush, she believes.

Marathon of Parties

There's been a regular marathon of parties during the specified eight days, but that's what "rush" actually means, the girls all say. It certainly created a happy-hunting-ground atmosphere around the college sorority rooms I visited, with crowds of laughing lovelies spilling in and out of doorways every appointed hour.

There were coke parties, circuses, nautical affairs, candlelight events, sing fests, pioneer parties and just plain "gab" sessions, all limited to a shoestring expense scale. Each hostess organization had ample opportunity to prove the ingenuity of its members in stunt entertaining, and handmade favors of all descriptions dangled like scalps from the belts of the gay partygoers.

Even the frat boys took time from their own open rush to further the festivities by sending flowers to their sister sororities, and to do a bit of girl rushing on the side.

Party clothes in classrooms were in order throughout every rush day. Professors closed their eyes to coed "absence marks" when sorority dates interfered with curriculum schedules. Local parents kept filled dinner plates in warming oven late into the night awaiting their soroity-seeking daughters.

They Like to Be Rushed

To describe rushee reactions to this avalanche of attention is like trying to find rhymes for Kappa, Alpha and Gamma. Though Greek to most of us, it seemed ritual clear even to the most bewildered of these neophytes that soroity life was bound to make a college career more meaningful. They were quiet; they were explosive. Worldly one minute, little-girlish the next. Each represented a hundred or so pounds of naivete (as to sororities) with a bumper of sophistication around the edges. They all reveled in being rushed off their feet while star dust was being sprinkled in their eyes. Here were new ideals, new ambitions—and new competitions to live up to.

"There's a deeper meaning to all this whirlwind rush than meets the eye," mused one freshman who was on her twenty-fifth party date. "Everyone dreams of floating around on a cloud of popularity when she goes to college, and this starts us all off on an even footing and is a challenge to make the most of ourselves right in the beginning."

"It's been wonderful to have the chance to meet these hundreds of girls on the campus, and regardless of what group we join we'll always feel a common bond with the others in having gone through rush together," another said.

"A girl couldn't go far wrong if she just closed her eyes and drew straws in her sorority selection here," averred a Texas University transfer student who went her merry rounds in a state of bliss over finding such fun and fine people in her new college.

Philosophical About It

Though many rushees may have lain awake nights trying to decide which group of girls they'd rather join, they're a pretty philosophical lot.

"Why, there's such a fuss being made over the heartbreaks which college sororities are supposed to cause is something we can't understand," is the consensus expressed at George Washington. They believe it's only natural that organized groups should play a part in college life, but they don't feel it's a life-or-death matter which sorority badge they are honored to wear.

"Sororities, kept in their right perspective, are a great addition to any campus, Miss Kirkbride volunteered. "It is when they assume too much importance in a college and become snobbish in their attitudes that they cause more harm than good."

Underwood & Underwood Photos.

"COME BE A KAPPA DELTA GIRL" woo these songsters at George Washington University as a Kappa Delta foursome goes into its rushing act. Left to right they are (standing) Elaine Clark, Vivyan Kimmel, Betty Keeler and Betty Walter. Taking it all with a smile are Grace Bunker, Marty Barnaby and Jean Minear, with Ariel Clark at the piano

NAUTICAL—BUT NICE—was one of the entertainments given by the new chapter of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority during rush week. Here Maureen Gothan shakes a hula-hula hip in Hawaiian fashion, as Gwen Loomis looks on from a front row spectator's seat

IN PREPARATION FOR A CIRCUS PARTY this busy group of Pi Beta Phi sorority girls (right) hustle to put on finishing touches before rushee guests arrive. Jackie Perry clowns as a painter while dabbing a design on Jean Maxwell, the tattooed woman. Mary Martin, in a glamour-clown costume, sails her balloons while Nancy Brenner and Mary Shull Jackson (kneeling) twirl paper streamers for clubroom decorations

"HELP YOURSELVES TO FAVORS, GIRLS," invite the Kappa Kappa Gammas at a candlelight party. Left to right are Pat Garrett, Joan Heiner, Betts McCreary, Barbara Hanby and Pat Calloway

"I'm strong for sorority life," quips Mary Jervey as she nonchalantly lifts a thousand-pound weight and exhibits her brawny muscles, as Exhibit "A" in a sorority circus party. Mary is one of the 275 George Washington University co-eds who was given a whirl during last week's "rushing" period at the college. She has decided that sororities are fun—and are here to stay

Aunt Iris' Formula

How to Say 'No' To an Eager Joe

By Iris Ashley Knowles

WE HAVE an excessively cute-looking little friend in college. For all she is such a slick chick, she confided recently, "I guess I'm what's known as a nice girl. How do you suggest I stay that way? These days a boy doesn't kiss you and then draw back and ask you to name the day. If he draws back at all, it's just to get his breath for a bigger spring!"

Looking at her, we understood perfectly. So we thought a bit and did our best. We told her, if you want to keep your kisses sweet and romantic, if you want to avoid a familiar and rather pointed argument, you must take up an attitude and you must stick to it. You must also on occasion think pretty fast and talk even faster.

'No More, No More!'

FOR INSTANCE, it is wise to discuss your lofty ideals with your boy friends. Tell them clearly that you are no strangle-hold Susie, and tell them by the light of day. Then when you draw back from that first kiss in the moonlight you go all dewy-eyed and romantic. . . . "Heavenly! But no more, no more!" you murmur. He is dimly aware that he was warned of this and he pauses. That is when you talk, but fast.

Sure you would like another little kiss, but you can't have it; there is too much emotion around. So you tell him how wonderful he is, and you draw away to fingertip length. And he doesn't mind a bit because it's so interesting to hear all about himself.

You admire his intelligence, his gentleness, and his broad shoulders. If you keep your distance also, this should reduce him fairly soon to a feeling of romantic protectiveness. (This was not his original idea.) Now beat it back to the ballroom and don't go out there again. That's enough for one evening, dear.

But—Play Fair!

THE NEXT step is to stick to your attitude. If a man meets with consistent refusal at the same point, he finally stops trying and you can have your little romance without the all-in wrestling.

But you've got to play fair. Avoid hours of uninterrupted seclusion; enough of that and you have to get fractious which is death to any romance. Go out on double-dates. Never have time for long car rides at night. And kiss good night on your own front porch. The possibility of a wrathful mama or papa popping out at any moment having its obvious advantages.

You have to keep your romance at slow speed, too. You can't behave like Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall one time and expect to get away with just a Margaret O'Brien smile the next. Going slow gives a fellow a chance to get to know you. In spite of anything he may say, every man hopes one day to meet the Right Girl. He is a bit hazy as to detail, but it's a fair bet that he'll get a much nicer impression of you if you whiff gently of lilac than if you fairly reek of "Night Temptation."

Moras Say Farewell Today After Gala Round of Parties

YESTERDAY was the last big party day for members of the Mora family of Chile who leave Washington tomorrow after two happy years of residence in the handsome Chilean Embassy on Massachusetts ave.

For the past month the Ambassador and his wife and their two attractive daughters, Elena and Gabriela, have been feted at an unprecended number of farewell parties. Today they have reserved for saying goodby to their intimate friends, and tomorrow they will go to New York, where the will be for 10 days before sailing for Chile.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Martins were hosts at a luncheon for the Ambassador and Senora de Mora and Dr. and Mrs. Tomas Cajigas entertained for them during the dinner hour at the Shoreham Hotel.

Luncheon guests included the Norwegian Ambassador and Mme. Munthe de Morgenstierne, the Italian Counselor and Signora di Stefano, the French Counselor and Mme. Charles-Roux, the British Counselor, Brigadier C. L. Lindemann; Celso Raul Garcia and Fernando Saboia de Medeiros, Brazilian staff; Mrs. Welles March, Col. and Mrs. Robert Guggenheim, Mrs. Dixon Donnelly and Mrs. Nathan C. Wyeth.

Guests at the Cajigas dinner included the Honduran Ambassador and Senora de Caceres, the Cuban Ambassador and Senora de Belt, the Ambassador of the Dominion Republic and Senora de Garcia Godoy, the Ambassador of El Salvador and Senora de Castro, the Panamanian Ambassador and Senora de Vallarino, the Ambassador of Gutemla, Jorge Garcia Granados; the South African Minister and Mrs. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. Pedro de Alba, the Puerto Rican Commissioner and Senora de Fernos, the Chilean Naval Attache and Senora de Recart, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Vennell, and Senora de Michels, wife of the former Ambassador.

'Extra' Job Now Career For Envoy

By Peggy Preston

A MAN who turned a hobby into a career is Kalle T. Jutila, strapping six-footer who is tiny Finland's chief diplomatic representative in Washington.

Farmer, economist and professor, this scholarly citizen of the fiercely democratic little republic took up politics as a sideline two decades ago. Since then he has shifted back and forth from the college classroom to Helsinki's government bureaus half a dozen times, finally accepted statecraft as his fate.

It took four terms as a Cabinet member, one as a member of Parliament, one as director of the Bank of Finland and his present diplomatic appointment to convince him he might as well give up his work as professor of economics and agriculture at the University of Helsinki.

But one day, when his government no longer has need for his talents, Kalle Jutila plans to return to the farm which has been in his family for 250 years.

Land Their Pride

"In Finland, farming is the most honorable profession of them all," explains Mr. Jutila, whose country has never known serfdom. "No one sells his farm. It is handed down from father to son through generations of ownership. The land is both our livelihood and our pride."

Meanwhile, Mr. Jutila, with tremendous vigor and enthusiasm, is carrying out his present diplomatic mission in Washington. A husky fellow who combines a trained intellect with a quick sense of humor, he is presenting Finland's case ably in Washington.

Since his arrival in November, 1945, he has worked at re-establishing the Legation and Chancery, out of business for several of the war years. One of his initial tasks was finding a permanent residence in the midst of the housing shortage and without the help of his wife, who remained temporarily in Finland.

The house he finally located was the property of the late Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Daniel C. Roper. A rambling, friendly residence, surrounded by an acre of woods and garden, it is an ideal home for the fresh-air loving Jutila family.

A daughter and son, both looking like Viking athletes, have joined their father there. Mme. Jutila and two other children are due to arrive this month.

Family Is Energetic

When this lively, hearty brood is assembled at the Legation, the Minister will have to take time off from affairs of state to direct its activities.

Tricks for Teens

By Nancy Pepper

Middy Mad

WHEREVER they're selling sailor's white middy blouses as U. S. Navy surplus, there you are, buying them like mad. True, they were made for sailors, but now they're worn by sailor maids. It's a fad.

DYE HARDS—Even your favorite Gob won't recognize your Navy Middy when you finish dying it up in your favorite color or decorate it with those textile paints or you embroider over your friends autograph in bright colors. Oh, the Navy was never like this! Belt it in—Nothing makes our U. S. Navy Middy look more shipshape than your wide leather belt. Wear your middy as a belted over blouse or tuck it into the top of your skirt and punctuate with your precious 3-inch wide polo belt.

SISSY TIES—You're replacing the traditional black middy tie with the gayest scarf in your collection. The one with boys' names printed on it and the Hubba Hubba number are your favorites to wear under your middy collar, tied with long flowing lines in front. And talking about Navy, lots of you want to know the identity of the boy who plays the sailor in the movie, "Breakfast in Hollywood." Isn't that the way you discovered your Sigh Guy Madison?

'Nuff Said!

HERE are the words you'd like to lay to rest along with last year's Sloppy Joe Sweaters and last week's crushes. They're the words and expressions that our Hi-Style Scouts reported as their—and your—pet peeves.

OH, REALLY? NO O'REILLY—And variations on the same theme.

HUBBA HUBBA—Delete that from some people's vocabulary and they won't have anything left to say—which may be a good idea.

YOUR FADDER'S MOUSTACHE—Isn't it about time he shaved it off anyway?

OH, MY ACHIN BACK!—It hurts us more than it hurts you every time you say it.

"I'M COLD—I'M NANCY"—You know the routine, but do you know how tired everybody is of it?

THAT'S A JOKE SON—It's no joke any longer—longer that is.

ARE YOU KIDDIN'?—We thought this one had died a natural death a long time ago.

SLICK CHICK—Every time you see the expression you want to give somebody the bird.

HEY, BOB BA RE BOB—The first million times we kinda liked it. But you can get too much of anything, even banana splits.

NATCH—And all the rest of the abbreviations. This is one time that you can put the blame on Frand, instead of Mame.

WHAT'S COOKIN'?—If you haven't found out by now, better give up the search.

And while we're embalming last year's Jabberwocky, let's give that little moron a decent burial. Anyway, we've just heard that he shot himself to get a bang out of life!

Seeing Sequins

WELL, pop our eyes and call us "Bettie" if this isn't going to be another sequence on sequins! You glitter bugs are buying up the shiny stuff as soon as it hits the dime store counters and you're doin' what comes naturally with it. For instance.

FINGER POINTER—While your nail polish is still wet, stick a sequin in the center of each nail. The color combination is up to you—and your outfit.

EERIE EARS—You'll mystify everybody when you dab a little colorless nail polish on your ear lobes and then stick a sequin on each one. It's the most comfortable way to wear earrings.

FOOT LIGHTS—The newest spot for your sequins is around the top of your Bobby socks. Red and green around the tops of white socks are perfect with plaids. You also sew a few on the ends of your shoelaces, so that your bows are all glittery.

The Green Year

You're scared of your shadow, you're terribly lost—
But learn how to take it, you must;
A Freshman is always avoided or bossed,
In High School you're Less Than The Dust.

You're tongue-tied and awkward, you feel green and new,
You're ready to cringe at a word;
A B-G-O-C and a Leader were you—*
But now you're just one of the Herd!

***B-G-O-C means Big Girl on Campus, back in the good old days of junior high, where a senior could snub friends and influence people!**

What's Now?

CALLING all girls to be first with the little things that make big talk—especially when you're the first one to wear 'em to school. We've rounded up some gadgets you'll go giddy about. Where will you find 'em? At the teen gadgeteria of your favorite store of course!

SHARP DAGGERS—The newest "stick" barrettes are made to look like buckles with jewel-topped daggers sticking through them. The same daggers, in fake gold with fake ruby or emerald tops, are attached to smaller barrettes and combs, too.

Portraits

By James J. Metcalfe

God is my guide

This evening as I wander
home . . . My heart is worn with
care . . . And in my loneliness
I have . . . A feeling of despair
. . . I wonder if tomorrow will
. . . Be better than today . . .
Or whether it will be the same
. . . Along my weary way . . .
And yet I know my God is there
. . . To guide and comfort me
. . . With promises of happiness
. . . For all eternity . . . I know
that He is at my side . . . Wherever I may go . . . Beneath the
sun and silver stars . . . And in
the winds that blow . . . So why
should I be sorrowful . . . Or
ever have a doubt . . . When
God is always at my side . . .
To love and help me out?

Ask Anne

Your Questions On Homemaking

Why do restaurants list the main course under "entree" when it means a dish served at the beginning of a meal.

I wish to have Christmas cards printed. Would it be in good form to use "Mr. and Mrs. John Doe and son?" Would "The Smiths, John, Mary and Bobby" be appropriate? T. C.

1. Entree doesn't mean the first dish served at a meal. At an informal meal, entree means the main course, hence its use on restaurant menus. However, at formal dinners, it means a subordinate, or side, dish, to be served between main courses.

2. There are no established rules on printing informal Christmas cards. The signature, "The Smiths, John, Mary and Bobby" conveys a much warmer greeting than "Mr. and Mrs. John Doe and son." When children's names are included, however, the fathers' name would be listed first as in the above greeting, rather than Mary, John and Bobby Smith."

Would you please tell me the best way to keep nylon hose which have neither been worn nor washed? R. S.

Wrap the hose in tissue paper and put them in a lined box or cloth container to keep them from being snagged. They won't deteriorate, so don't worry about them.

Anne answers questions on etiquette through her column only. Address Ask Anne, Room 408, The Washington Post, Washington 4, D. C.

Down Virginia Way

Visiting Fliers, Engaged Pair Honored

By Nina Carter Tabb

Aviators from Australia were guests at a luncheon last week given by Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Wright at their home Locust Hill, near Leesburg. The fliers and their wives, with the exception of Comdr. W. C. Reid who was unable to attend because of the death of his mother-in-law, included Chief Pilot Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Davies, Comdr. and Mrs. Eugene Rankin and Lieut. Comdr. Roy S. Taberling.

Those United States Navy fliers of the "Truculent Turtle" had much to tell of the baby kangaroo that accompanied them on their trip.

About 50 were present at the party. A buffet meal was served on the lawn.

Capitalites in Attendance

Among those who motored out from Washington for the party were Vice Admiral and Mrs. Arthur Radford, Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. P. Tomlinson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. L. C. Stevens, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. J. "Jocko" Clark, Rear Admiral and Mrs. L. B. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Haley, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Simpler, and daughter, Miss Bobbie Simpler; Capt. and Mrs. Buck Ewling, Capt. and Mrs. A. L. Baird, Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Morse, Comdr. and Mrs. Jack H. Ward, Lieut. and Mrs. D. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. McDonough, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Clark.

Also Mrs. Wright's sisters, Mrs. Robert Klebery and Mrs. B. Killmaster and her brother, Philip Campbell of Arlington. Still others were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Fruin, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, Mrs. Harriot Young, Mrs. J. W. Henderson, jr., Gordon Leaf, Peyton Hopkins and Ross Lipscomb.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Skinner entertained at a dinner party Wednesday evening at their home near Middleburg in celebration of their thirty-fourth wedding anniversary. About 25 of their intimate friends were on hand. Dinner was served from a long table in the dining room and guests were seated at small tables arranged on the back veranda which had been enclosed for the occasion.

Among the guests was Colin Kieth-Johnston, English actor, who is the house guest of the Skinners. Others included Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Parris, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Warner Snider, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crabites, Mr. and Mrs. Milton McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Oxnard, Miss Mae McCauley, Mrs. P. B. Benton, Miss Virginia Lelong, Charles Pilling of Philadelphia and Harry Tiffany of Leesburg.

Prenuptial Fetes Given

Many parties have been given in honor of Miss Elizabeth Merrill-Hubbard of Middleburg, and Capt. William E. Worrall, AUS, who will be married this afternoon in Emmanuel Episcopal Church. A reception will follow at Waverly Farm, the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foster Furness.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Dulany Randolph entertained at dinner Wednesday evening at their home Old Welbourne. Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Prentice Porter gave a large cocktail party at their home near Marshall, and Friday evening Robert V. Clark gave a bachelor dinner party at the Middleburg Inn.

Saturday morning the bridal party and out-of-town guests attended the Trinity Horse Show and Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hulbert entertained members of the families and many guests at luncheon at their home, Stone Hedge, near Middleburg. At the same time Mr. and Mrs. Norman K. Toerge entertained the bridal party and their friends at luncheon at their home near Middleburg. Last evening Dr. and Mrs. Archibald Cary Randolph gave a dinner at their home, Grafton, near Upperville, for the bridal party, out-of-town guests and neighbors.

Today Mr. and Mrs. Robert V. Clark are entertaining at luncheon at their home, Stoneleigh, Middleburg, before the wedding.

Mr and Mrs. Richard Worrall of New York, parents of the bridegroom, and his sister, Miss Renee Worrall, who is to be a bridesmaid, are staying at Red Fox Tavern in Middleburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Sears who were married in September in Middleburg, have returned from their wedding trip to Bermuda to participate in the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Burke, jr., of Washington, and their son, Jack Burke, 3d, were visitors to Middleburg the past week. They were guests of John Dudley at Exning, the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas U. Dudley. They also called on William Grasty at his farm near Middleburg, which he has recently purchased near Foxcroft School. Mr. Grasty, of Washington and Staunton, Va., will remodel the house and make it his home.

Christopher Dunn of Birmingham, Ala., who is visiting his uncle and aunt, Gen. and Mrs. John McDonald, in Warrenton, spent several days in Middleburg this week as the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bard M. Squiers.

Miss Janet Roszel, who has been spending the summer with her aunt, Miss Elizabeth Lemmon, at her home, Church House, was called to Baltimore Monday because of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Julian Roszel. Mrs. Roszel has improved and as soon as she is able to travel will come to Welbourne, near Middleburg, to visit her sister, Mrs. Nathaniel H. Morison.

Seccombes Go to California, Others Arriving in Leesburg

LEESBURG, Va., Oct. 12.—Mrs. Thomas M. Fendall was hostess to the Leesburg Garden Club Tuesday. Speaker was Mrs. D. C. Sands, Middleburg, on "The Restoration of Old Gardens in Virginia." Exhibits consisted of red and white arrangements. First place was won by Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher; second, by Miss Elizabeth Carter Davis; third, Mrs. B. Powell Harrison.

The Rev. and Mrs. Alfred B. Seccombe have left Monday for Carmel, Calif., where the former will be in charge of the Episcopal Church. Their two young daughters are remaining with their grandparents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn. The Rev. Mr. Seccombe recently returned from England, where he had been studying at Cambridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Jenkins have motored to Blacksburg to visit their son, Arthur S. Jenkins, jr., student at Virginia Tech.

Miss Rose Trueheart spent the weekend at Hampton, Va., as the guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Cumming.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Williams spent the weekend in Richmond and attended the dance of the Richmond Assembly at the Commonwealth Club with Mr. and Mrs. Julien McCarthy.

Harrisons Move

Mr. and Mrs. B. Powell Harrison, jr., and their family are moving this week into the Knox House for the winter. Mrs. B. Powell Harrison, sr., will remain with them until November, then go to Washington for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurst Lefferts and two children, Arlington, were the weekend guests of the former's parents, Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts.

Mrs. W. Otis Bailey had as her weekend guests her brother, McRea Parker, and his son, McRea, jr., Cleveland.

Mrs. Samuel L. Alexander and two daughters, Fredericksburg, are the guests of Judge and Mrs. J. R. H. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wieland, Wilmette, Ill., are the guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wieland.

David M. McDonald, jr., Falls Church, was the weekend guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David M. McDonald.

New Yorkers Arrive

Mr. and Mrs. Hayden B. Harris, New York, are spending some time at Courtney Inn, Purcellville. Friday evening Stirling B. Lacy entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harris at dinner. His hostess was Mrs. William S. B. Lacy, just returned from spending the summer in Norway.

Party Parade Speeds Up in Annapolis

St. John's Celebration Set Oct. 26

ANNAPOLIS, Md., October 12.—The 250th anniversary of St. John's College, one of the country's oldest educational institutions, will be celebrated at the college Saturday, October 26. Memorial celebrations and alumni homecoming will mark the anniversary of what was King William's School in 1696. A reception in the college library by the faculty for the alumni will be followed by an alumni banquet.

Stringfellow Barr, president of St. John's, and Mrs. Barr recently entertained at a reception for new members of the faculty and their wives. Mrs. George Bingley, Mrs. Edward Lathrop, Mrs. Raymond Wilburn and Mrs. Kent Campbell poured.

This week the year's first luncheon of Naval Academy Women's Club was held. Francisco J. Hernandez, chief of the travel division, Pan-American Union, who lectured at the afternoon meeting, was honored. Everett P. Wuebbens of the Academy also attended.

The customary afternoon tea followed the business meeting. Mrs. Charles C. Slayton, Mrs. H. A. Spanagle, Mrs. J. R. Wallace and Mrs. Edmund B. Taylor poured, assisted by Mrs. R. N. Zimmerli, Mrs. R. S. Quackenbush, jr., Mrs. P. W. Steinhagen and Mrs. D. C. Gilley.

Saturday afternoon the first of the cotillions for a group of midshipmen and Baltimore girls was held at Carvel Hall. Purpose of the party was to introduce the midshipmen to Baltimore girls.

More Gaiety Ahead

More than 70 yachts of all classes were entered in the first races of the fall series sailed Sunday under direction of the Annapolis Yacht Club. Other races of the fall series will be sailed off Annapolis tomorrow and Sunday, October 20.

Members of the Annapolis Yacht Club and their guests also have six other rendezvous to look forward to. The first was held last Sunday. Dates for the others are October 19, 26, and November 16, 23 and 30.

The yacht club also has two big dances on its slate. Halloween on Saturday, November 2, and the annual Thanksgiving party Saturday, November 30. Another dance is scheduled tonight. A stag party alsb is planned by the yacht club October 25.

Mrs. William N. Hubbell has announced the engagement of her daughter, Helen Jackson Hubbell, to Philip L. Alger, Schenectady, N. Y. He is the son of Mrs. Philip R. Alger of 34 Southgate ave., Annapolis, and the late Captain Alger, USN. Miss Hubbell is the daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hubbell, New York, and a relative of Mr. Alger's first wife, Mrs. Catherine Jackson Alger, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Dugald C. Jackson, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Roy Turner have announced the engagement of their daughter, Lois, to Ensign William Kahlen Doty, USN, son of Col. Kie Doty, USA, and the late Mrs. Doty, of Richmond, Ky. Ensign Doty graduated from the Naval Academy in 1946, is stationed aboard the USS Dayton, currently based at Boston. No date has been set for the wedding.

Goes to California

Mrs. Ford K. Brown has left for a trip to California. She will be away about six weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Harley Cope, have moved to their new quarters in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Captain Cope was formerly head of the foreign language department at the Academy. They have two children, Harley, jr., and Nancy, who is attending George Washington University.

Last Saturday Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Morrow Decker entertained at a large cocktail party at their home to honor guests from Washigton, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward M. Barnard. Among the 65 guests were Comdr. T. M. Basket, skipper of the USS Dogfish, and Mrs. Basket; Comdr. R. H. Caldwell, who commands the USS Sable Fish, and Mrs. Caldwell. These submarines have been used here for midshipmen training.

Mary Haworth's Mail

Veteran of Two Years' Army Experience Can't Induce Wife to Resign Job and Reclaim Their Son From Her Mother's Care Since He Returned

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am a veteran of two years' Army service overseas, married, with a 6-year-old son. While I was in the Army my wife took an office job and put the boy to board with her mother. Now that I'm back, I've been trying to get her to give up her job and bring the boy home. This she refuses to do.

She says: 1. She enjoys her job and thinks she is fitted for a business career. 2. She couldn't live on my salary—$60 a week—and wouldn't know what to do with herself if she stayed home. 3. She feels she has "too much ability to be just a housewife."

Her mother encourages all this and thinks it's wonderful that her daughter has a job at $45 a week,—and the fact that she spends all her money and some of mine, too, for clothes is defended by both on the ground that she "must look well for work."

Her mother is fond of the boy and wouldn't like to give him up. Also, she needs the money my wife pays her for his care, as she has no income except from another daughter and son who pay her board. Both are single and may leave and get married.

Wife Talks Of Divorce

TO SEE my son I must visit my mother-in-law's home, and we're supposed to go there every night. If I refuse, my wife says I'm selfish and difficult and she ought to divorce me. She tells me she is "young and attractive and could easily get another husband." She's always telling me about the men in her office, how much they earn, etc., and often reminds me (as does her mother) that I was earning only $30 a week when we married.

In prewar years her mother was a daily visitor. I often found her there when I got in at night. She would stay to supper and talk of the time when we would take our meals with her,—"to make things easier" for my wife, as she didn't like to see her doing so much housework and taking care of a child "all by herself."

Now my wife tells me she is going to live with her mother, where she will have no household responsibilities,—as she can't be bothered with shopping or getting meals for me. No housework is done in our apartment, except for a casual cleaning once a week, done by a charwoman in two hours. The bed is made when I make it, and if I want breakfast the answer is, "You know where things are. Make some coffee or open a box of cereal." What is your opinion of the situation? What should I do?

T. L.

Wife the Victim Of Her Background

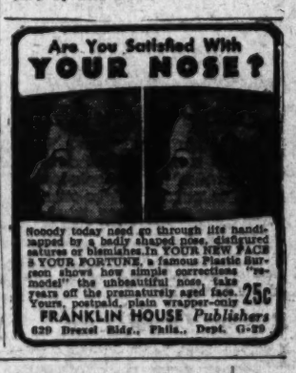
DEAR T. L.: Obviously your mother-in-law never cared for you and couldn't rest until she had won her daughter to her way of thinking. Now she's advanced her sabotage operations to a point where you cordially reciprocate their unified hostile sentiments. Facing facts, what can you do but admit that the marriage is devoid of love, on the rocks and sinking fast?

I suppose the mother is a frustrated creature, who dreamed in her youth of opulent security in future years to be achieved via marriage,—which dream didn't materialize, whereupon she fixed her hopes of "better things" upon her children. And then the elder girl married a struggling young man making $30 a week! Bitter pill but transient defeat, from moron-mama's view,—who simply redoubled her efforts to drill a parasite philosophy into her daughter.

Such, as I see it is the root-cause of your wife's callous, frivolous drive toward divorce. She is the victim of background handicaps on the score of I. Q. and character training, as doubtless her mother was before her. The stuff of maturity, unselfishness, justice, isn't in them. Hence I see no hope of improving the situation by resistance or pleading, now that your home is about to collapse. In my opinion, you'll be happier living apart than clinging ignominiously to the relationship described.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.


Are You Satisfied With
YOUR NOSE?
Nobody today need go through life handicapped by a badly shaped nose, disfigured natures or blemishes. In YOUR NEW FACE is YOUR FORTUNE, a famous Plastic Surgeon shows how simple corrections "remodel" the unbeautiful nose, take years off the prematurely aged face. Yours, postpaid, plain wrapper-only 25c
FRANKLIN HOUSE Publishers
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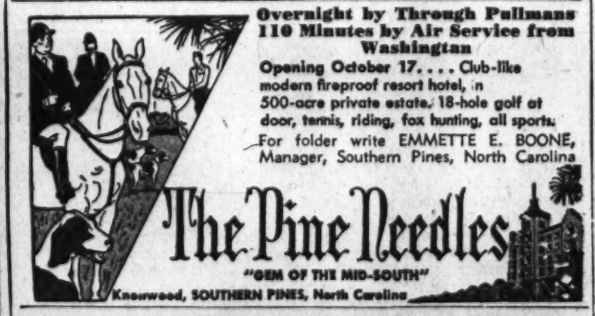
He Doesn't Know the Facts of Life!
WELL, KIDS, I GOT THE SKIDS! I'M JUST THE GUY YOUR SISTER "NO'D"!
BUT YOU CAN'T BLAME SIS FOR GETTING GRITTY ABOUT BAD BREATH, PETE!
SO LOOK, PETE! WHY DON'T YOU SEE YOUR DENTIST?
TO COMBAT BAD BREATH, I RECOMMEND COLGATE DENTAL CREAM! FOR SCIENTIFIC TESTS PROVE THAT IN 7 OUT OF 10 CASES, COLGATE'S INSTANTLY STOPS BAD BREATH THAT ORIGINATES IN THE MOUTH!
COLGATE'S ACTIVE PENETRATING FOAM GETS INTO HIDDEN CREVICES BETWEEN TEETH—HELPS CLEAN OUT DECAYING FOOD PARTICLES—STOP STAGNANT SALIVA ODORS—REMOVE THE CAUSE OF MUCH BAD BREATH
LATER—THANKS TO COLGATE DENTAL CREAM
PETE KNOWS THE FACTS NOW! HE'S OKAY! SO WE HAD BETTER SNEAK AWAY!
COLGATE DENTAL CREAM
Cleans Your Breath While It Cleans Your Teeth!
COLGATE
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
Use COLGATE DENTAL CREAM twice a day and before every date!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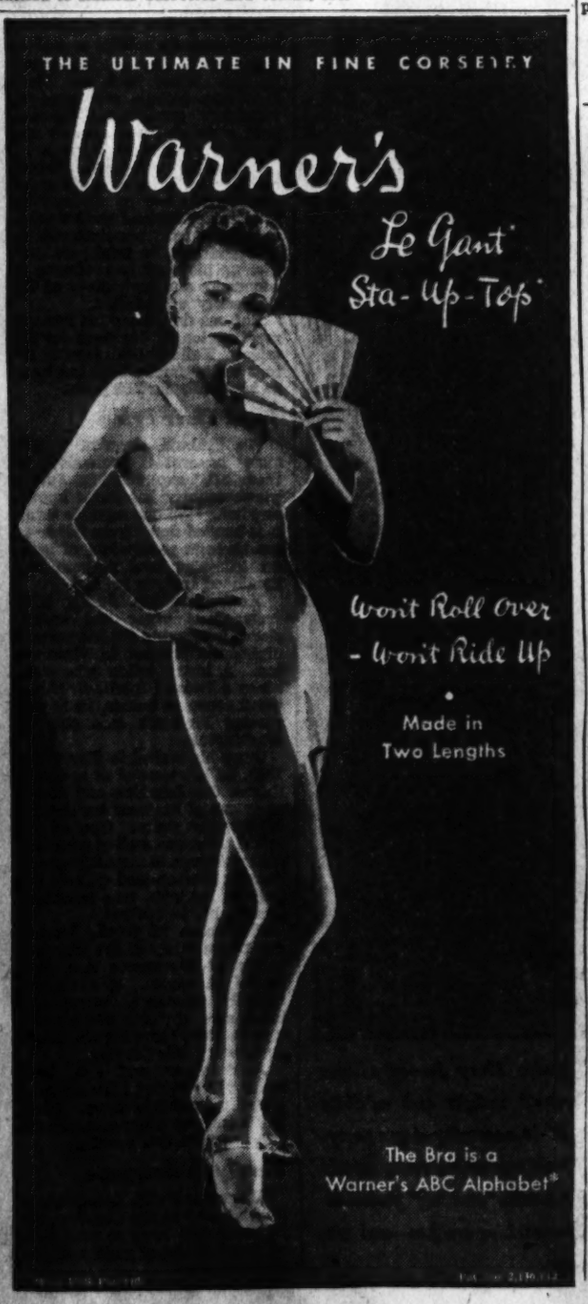
110 Minutes by Air Service from Washington
Opening October 17. . . . Club-like modern fireproof resort hotel, in 500-acre private estate. 18-hole golf at door, tennis, riding, fox hunting, all sports.
For folder write EMMETTE E. BOONE, Manager, Southern Pines, North Carolina
The Pine Needles
"GEM OF THE MID-SOUTH"
Knollwood, SOUTHERN PINES, North Carolina



"SOAPING" dulls hair
Halo glorifies it!
Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!
1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it . . . leaves it shimmering with glorious highlights. 2. Even finest soaps leave dingy soap-film on hair. But Halo contains no soap. Made with a new patented ingredient it cannot leave dull soap-film! 3. Needs no lemon or vinegar after-rinse. Halo rinses away, quickly and completely! 4. Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, in hardest water. Leaves hair sweet, naturally radiant! 5. Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic! 6. Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!
Reveals the Hidden Beauty of your Hair!
HALO SHAMPOO

Must you suffer from Cramps?

When periodic pain attacks *you*, what do you do about it? Do you just sit and suffer, or do you take some tablet that is *only partially* effective for cramps? But why suffer at all—when you can take KURB, the tablet developed under a doctor's direction *scientifically* to help relieve menstrual pain, headaches, backaches! KURB is quick-acting, sure, effective. And as evidence of safety, the formula is printed plainly on the package...so you may check it with your own doctor if you wish.

Users are enthusiastic. Women everywhere use KURB...give it free, spontaneous praise...call KURB the answer to women's age-old problem of periodic pain. Why should *you* suffer? Do as these women do and take KURB. Keep it handy always to use at the first sign of menstrual discomfort. *Caution:* Use only as directed. Buy KURB at drug counters.

For FREE, generous sample, just send your name and address on a penny postcard to KURB, Dept. 27, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois. Send today.

for *menstrual pain*
kurb TABLETS
T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Gray Hair?

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!

Simply wet it with Canute Water. A few applications will completely re-color it similar to its former natural shade. IN ONE DAY—IF YOU WISH. Then primp just once a month and KEEP it young-looking.

Canute Water is not a tint or rinse that washes off. Shampooing actually improves the rich, warm new color and leaves your hair fresh, clean and natural to the touch. You may even curl it or get a permanent.

Leading dealers in most of America's largest cities sell more Canute Water than all other hair colorings combined!

$1 Application Size $1.15 at drug stores everywhere

CANUTE WATER

- Pure, colorless and crystal-clear. - 30 years without injury to a single user. - REALLY SAFE! Skin test NOT needed. - Proved harmless at one of America's Greatest Universities.

No other product can make all these claims

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1946

Radio in Review

Skelton's Satire Has Musty Tang Of Bombazine

By John Crosby

RED SKELTON, who has reappeared over NBC (WRC 10:30 p. m. Tuesdays) recently presented several sketches from what he calls "The Skelton Scrapbook of Satires." It should bring back vivid memories to anyone over 102. The first was about a character named Clem Cadiddlehopper. Clem needs a haircut. "Uh could wait 'til spring," he says. "Don' know though. Three times muh mother had to buy muh back from the dog catcher. Huh huh."

RED SKELTON

The barber gives him an estimate—$1.50 for both heads. "How come the price is going up?" asks Clem. "Hair going up these days? Huh huh."

Then Cousin Sarah says "Howdy, Clem" in those slow, lugubrious tones that were the trademark of stage rustics from the early 1880's until Weber and Fields put it in mothballs.

"Head comes to a point, don't it?" says Sarah, agreeing to cut Clem's hair. "How did it get that way?"

"By giving directions to tourists with both hands full. Huh huh," says Clem.

When Sarah finishes, Clem inquires: "How come one side's shorter than the other?"

"Uh couldn't help it. The floor slants."

"Oh! For a minute uh thought one laig was shorter than the other."

The last time I heard that sketch or one like it was in a tent show many years ago. Still, I was just a boy and found it hilarious. But time passes and tastes change. I found myself wondering why Skelton feels called on to satirize the 1880's when there are so many other things crying out for satire.

Skelton also played his "mean widdle kid" character, one of the most obnoxious brats ever created, who goes to the barbershop and shaves off a customer's eyebrows while the barber is on the telephone. That transported me up into the more recent past, a Mack Sennett comedy in the early 1920's. Harold Lloyd or Ben Turpin—someone like that—was in it.

Well, it was fun rummaging in the attic with Mr. Skelton. But somehow I like my satire more up to date. How about a satire on Daddy and Peaches Browning, Red? Or the Teapot Dome scandal or the Hall-Mills case or Queen Marie's visit? Let's get on top of the news, Red!

Bracken Likable Cuss

EDDIE BRACKEN is the center of a new comedy program (WTOP, 9:30 p. m. Sunday) which may well become as solidly established as Henry Aldrich. Bracken plays a wide-eyed young man.

The first program was about a horse race. The right horse won, of course. Swirling around in this mixup were as heterogeneous a collection as you would encounter anywhere outside of Dickens—a tearful landlady, her acidulous daughter, a couple other girls in love with Bracken, a gambling father, a sheriff, a preacher, bus driver and several others. It might be wise to keep a scoreboard to identify the players. There won't be very many solid laughs in the Bracken show, but a goodly number of smiles. Bracken is a likable cuss.

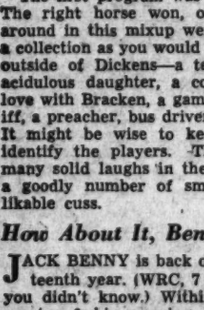
How About It, Benny?

JACK BENNY is back on the air for his fifteenth year. (WRC, 7 p. m. Sundays, as if you didn't know.) Within the first few moments of his opening program, Rochester pulled a gag about Benny's stinginess. Then came a joke about Petrillo, about pens that write under water, another on the size of Don Wilson's stomach. Once Benny's pride was seriously hurt and he sulked like a little boy.

Writing a Benny script must be as standardized as the chant of Speed Riggs of Goldsboro, N. C. As a matter of fact, it's probably harder to write about the Benny show than to write the darn thing. Want a gag writer, Mr. Benny?

Too Much, but Not Much

THE NEW Don Ameche show (WRC, 10 p. m. Sunday), is a rather wide-angled affair designed either to encompass all Mr. Ameche's many talents or to please all sorts of tastes. It's difficult to tell which. Ameche sings, clowns, acts. Soon I expect he'll invent something.



DON AMECHE

This highly spiced hash is weakest in its comedy, something they have more trouble with in radio than anything else. I pass along without comment, from the first show:

"I was coming out of a butcher shop with some sirloin steak sticking out of my pocket and backed into an electric fan."

"What happened?"

"Hamburger."

Lee and Merle Oberon also engaged in that Pinky act comedians always do when an actress appears.

"Come, take my hand, let us flee, flee flee," says Lee, a comedian.

"I'm already married."

"Every time I meet a married woman she has a husband."

After that came a ballet, a strenuous sketch in which Miss Oberon shoots Lee (not necessarily because of that hamburger gag). The only other thing I remember was somebody shouting, "There's only one hombre tougher than me—Hombre Bogart."

The dramatic portion consisted of several scenes from "Dark Victory." Ameche and Miss Oberon did a tasteful job but it was a rather uncomfortable experience, difficult to reconcile with that hamburger joke or even Joanell James' singing. That's the trouble with the show. It's a little too much of everything, not very much of anything.

ICE-CAPADES

OLD SMOOTHIES THOMAS AND MARKHUS

ERIC WAITE HAS HIS OWN HARVEYS

A GALAXY OF A 100 CHORUS GIRLS and 76 other skaters will tickle the entertainment palate of Washingtonians when the Ice-Capades moves into Uline Arena, Friday, November 1. Colorful scenic effects and comedy will round out the program of topnotch skating performances

Astaire to Tap No More for Screen

No 'Old Son-of-a-Gun,' He!

By Otis L. Guernsey, Jr.

IF THE new musical, "Blue Skies," happens to be one of the year's solid hits, it will still be something of a mixed blessing for motion picture enthusiasts. However melodious the Irving Berlin tunes, the educated vocal equipment of one Bing Crosby, and however attractive blonde Joan Caulfield, "Blue Skies" will mark a regrettable milestone in show business. It will be the last, the very last, time that its co-star, Fred Astaire, will dance on the screen. In his late 40s, Astaire is still popular, slim, graceful and active, but it is not likely he will pull a Sarah Bernhardt. Summing up reasons for his retirement over the lunch table at "21" last week, he said: "I've been in show business ever since I was 4½ years old—and I can't follow myself on and beat the floor forever."

TOP HAT—REMEMBER?

Astaire, a native of Omaha, Nebr., is an integral part of the American musical past, having appeared on Broadway in such productions as "Smile," "The Bandwagon" and "Gay Divorcee," and on the screen in some of its biggest hits, including "Flying Down to Rio," "Top Hat," "Roberta," "Follow the Fleet," "Swingtime," "Shall We Dance" and many others.

His screen career, to be exact, embraces 24 films including "Blue Skies," and at an average of four major dances per film this means that he has presented about 100 routines, all different. His imagination is not failing him and he is not slowing up, but he feels that 100 are just about enough.

He has found working for films a more intensive effort than working on Broadway, but adds that "at least in pictures I can do a fast dance and then immediately afterward play a quiet scene without puffing and blowing."

Mother Warned Him

"WHEN I entered show business my mother told me she hoped I'd be smart enough to quit at 35, before the public got tired of me," he reminisced. "Well, I was all set to retire from Broadway at that age, and then this durned movie career came up."

"Honestly, I want to preserve intact the reputation I've worked so hard to attain—I want to quit before audiences start thinking "There's that old son-of-a-gun again."

Actually, the word "quit" is used only loosely in regard to Astaire, who has plenty of plans. He has worked out his own method for teaching dancing.

Furthermore, Astaire has dabbled in the production and direction of most films in which he has appeared, and he is greatly interested in this branch of motion picture business. About a year from now, he says, he will be able to make his debut as a Hollywood producer-director, and aims to make a deal which will give him as much freedom of judgment as possible.

Meanwhile, he will continue a spell of loafing which began with completion of "Blue Skies" about a year ago. During this time he will pay close attention to his racing stable.

Astaire wants to produce a straight plot picture as a starter, since he feels musical producers have the most and worst headaches. He could himself ease through a job of straight acting—he has had many offers to do so—but won't do it because, he says, "I've tried that, and they always get around to asking me to dance 'a little something'."

HEARING Astaire describe the strenuousness of life as a dancer, one can forgive his retirement after more than 40 years of it, despite regret. "Tapping is easy," he informed this reporter. "It's when the hoofer gets up off the floor into the air that his routines tire him." As all his fans know, Astaire uses every part of his body, at all elevations and the boxer's system of training. He relaxes between stints and gets back into shape before each one, this taking him only about two weeks because of the outdoor life he leads.

"Lots of people think I just get up and dance a little," he said, but it took him six weeks working almost all of every day to develop his "Puttin' on the Ritz" number for "Blue Skies."

It is practice that goes on behind the scenes that makes up the larger part of the dancer's work. "I just stand in front of a mirror in a room alone with a piano player, and try a few things out until I get some new routines I like," he revealed. "The toughest part is to link them together into a dance to make them look easy."

Singing Not His Racket

IN "Blue Skies," as in his other films, Astaire sings a little solo and one entitled "Song and Dance Man" with Crosby. During his career he has introduced many great hits, including Cole Porter's "Night and Day," and some of his recordings are collector's items. Still he has never considered singing his racket.

"That's another thing I won't have to do any more," he said.

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FIGURE SKATING QUEEN DONNA ATWOOD—"SIMPLY SPLITTING," SAID JUDGES

Trumpets and Tongs for O'Neill

The Iceman, Coming and Going

By Nelson B. Bell

THE theater has been vastly enriched by the return of Eugene O'Neill with a new play after an absence of 12 years.

The new play is "The Iceman Cometh," which on Wednesday afternoon and night was given its first performance in New York's Martin Beck Theater under the auspices of the Theater Guild before as imposing an audience as the metropolis is ever apt to muster.

It lays sharp new emphasis upon the fact that O'Neill is America's greatest dramatist and most skillful playwright.

For the characters and theme of a somber, bitter and sardonically amusing work he has rekindled memories of Manhattan's West Side waterfront in 1912, where 34 years ago he himself examined life and its promises and frustrations over the rims of many glasses.

With the comprehensive thoroughness that makes him a more brilliantly illuminating writer than any of his contemporaries laboring behind the footlights, he has recaptured the mood and manner that lifted him from obscurity to three Pulitzer Prizes for Drama and one of the only three Nobel Prizes for Literature ever awarded this country.

A Triumphant Tomorrow

THE people of his play are a group of whisky-sodden derelicts and three prostitutes who sustain themselves with illusions of a triumphant tomorrow that never dawns in Harry Hope's dingy saloon or the apartment above, where they have found dubious asylum for the 20 years since the death of his wife, Bessie.

Among these crumbling wrecks are the proprietor's brother-in-law, a one-time circus grifter; a former police lieutenant, discharged for graft; a Harvard Law School alumnus, who pawned his sheepskin for the sheep-dip served over Harry's bar; an officer of the British Army in the Boer War, cashiered for appropriating company funds; a former leader of a Boer commando who sprouted a white feather in an hour of crisis; a renegade former leader of the I.W.W.; the defaulting

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

By Sterling North

CHARMING writer, O'Neill. An unsuspecting reader of his long-awaited "The Iceman Cometh" (Random House. $2.75), unaware of O'Neill's billing as America's Nobel Prize dramatist, might wonder how such scattered lines as the following ever found their way into print or onto the stage:

CORA: Hello, Bums, Jees, de Morgue on a rainy Sunday night! Hello, Old Wise Guy! Ain't you croaked yet?

HOPE (Proprietor): You dumb hookers, cut the loud noise. This ain't a —— house.

ROCKY (bartender): Say, listen, youse! . . . Who de hell yuh laughin' at, yuh half-dead stew bum?

HUGO (with his silly giggle): Hello, Harry, stupid proletarian monkey-face! I will trink champagne beneath the willow . . .

HOPE: Bejees, thanks all of you. Bejees . . . that's white of you. Bejees . . . I know you meant it, too. . . .

ROCKY: Aw, forget dat bug house line of bull for a minute, can't you?

In short, four weary hours devoted to German dialect, Boer dialect, Negro dialect, East Side dialect, the drunken babble of what O'Neill so wittily calls "foolosophers" all hung upon plot structure scarcely capable of sustaining a good one-act play.

IT IS almost impossible to believe that America's greatest living tragedian could have written such a shockingly amateurish play, that the Theater Guild would produce it in its present form, or that it would be published for general sale.

Guild production, casting and cutting plus direction by Eddie Dowling (who made Saroyan's lige-hearted barroom opus a success) may work the miracle of transforming this script into an evening's entertainment. But as I write this several hours before the New York opening I am willing to risk a minority prognostication that I am not the only O'Neill fan who will feel swindled.

Here is none of the dark, brooding poetry or sense of high tragedy that marked "Strange Interlude" and "Mourning Becomes

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

BROADWAY has its "play of the year" but also, apparently, a critics' controversy. Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times says, "Mr. O'Neill has written one of his best plays . . . among the theater's greatest works." His only complaints are its length and garulousness. The Herald Tribune's Howard Barnes concedes the play has moments, but uses such phrases as "erratic genius flaming uncertainly . . . essentially earthbound and monotonous . . . characters and audience singularly untouched."

The Post's reviewers also disagree, Nelson Bell, drama critic, who saw the opening, lauds "The Iceman Cometh" while Sterling North, after reading the script (and before seeing the play) sums it up succinctly: "It stinketh."

James Barton, Dudley Digges, Jeanne Cagney and Ruth Gilbert

Verse Idea Suits Vets

Play's the Thing At Catholic U.—But It Pays Off

By Richard L. Coe

BACK IN THE Western Desert ("good old Western Desert," my foot), about all a man owned was what he could carry.

That was true in Africa of 1942, has been true of all soldiers before and, alas, since. But we noticed a curious thing. A lot of men carried small books of poetry—anthologies generally—Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" and like collections that would fit into small space. The point was it was reading that could stand rereading.

Narrative verse in our outfit was as popular as Mrs. Parker's adroit rhymes or Ogden Nash's "Golden Trashary." Some read them aloud by flashlight. Others even memorized the stuff.

FR. HARTKE

Now comes word that Catholic University's speech and drama department will devote this season to verse drama.

"There is a connection, decidedly a connection," said Father Gilbert V. Hartke, when we remarked that the veterans in his school would be old hands at verse.

"We always have emphasized that the poetic theater is the real theater. It has set a tone for all our classes, but there is decidedly a sharp former GI interest in the verse form.

Successes Incidental

"EACH YEAR we emphasize some particular theme," the dynamic head of the university's drama school continued. "This year we are going to concentrate on verse drama. Last year it was staging techniques.

"Our first play will be 'The Ascent of F-6,' the W. H. Auden-Christopher Isherwood drama in which the British government has to cope with a native rebellion instigated by a rival nation. 'F-6' will open Friday night October 25. Like all our plays, it will have a three-week run.

"You know, here in our department, we consider our theater primarily a laboratory—just as the chemistry laboratory serves that department. That the public considers our productions interesting is more than stimulating to us, but we try never to forget that we are, first of all, a laboratory for writers, actors, and production students.

"For our second production, November 29 we have an original verse play already set for a New York production this year. It is 'State Occasion' by one of our students, Mrs. Mark Merrill, whose writing name is Clinch Calkins. She has had stories published by 'The New Yorker' and 'Town and Country.'

"She has written of what might happen if the United States were under a dictatorship. It is, of course, of timely significance, but above all, it is verse drama. I can say already that we are proud of Clinch Calkins' play.

"Our third will be a companion piece to last year's 'Comedy of Errors,' which was a highly stylized version. Walter Kerr is planning an experimental and novel adaptation of 'Much Ado About Nothing.'

"The last two offerings will be in our usual pattern, both originals, only this time in verse. We have not yet received faculty approval on the scripts, but the first will be along the lines of 'Song of Bernadette,' 'Brother Orchid' or 'The Liar.' The second will be the annual musical, also in verse. Several of these now are being planned, but which will be presented I'm not sure. We hope it will have some of the success we had with 'Sing Out Sweet Land' and 'Yankee Doodle Dandy.'"

Quite a Record, Too

"SOME of the success" of past performances will be high scoring indeed, but Washington is now accustomed to splendid work from an organization that has had national recognition as one of the country's finest dramatic schools. The list of its tryouts which have gone on to win professional performances on Broadway and throughout the country makes it unique.

This year Father Hartke reports that his enrollment is 100 per cent over last year's, with veterans in overwhelming majority. Like all other schools, C. U. boys and girls have their housing and cost-of-living problems. But the actor who became a priest is as buoyant over their problems as he is over their triumphs.

The faculty has been increased and one of its leading members, Stage Designer Ralph Brown, is on leave of absence. Ruth Shmigelsky, previously in charge of lighting, is taking over his assignments. Walter Kerr, Dr. Josephine Callan, Leo Brady, Alan Schneider, John McGiver, Daniel Rodden and Joan O'Byrne complete the staff.

As in previous years, some subscription seats are available to the public. Applicants should call Father Hartke's office.

"Yes," Father Hartke concludes, "I think we have a provocative season for our verse plays. And it is strange that this plan of ours has also showed us that during the war, men became more familiar with verse and poetry than they ever had in their lives."

ROME, Oct. 12.(AP)—Expresso, comparative newcomer among Rome's newspapers, has had the bright idea of lugging landscapes by Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler around to some Roman artists and—without disclosing the painters' identities—asking them for comparative critical judgments.

Well, at Least Winnie's No Ordinary Dilettante!

Most damned both works with faint praise and one "looked and stalked away indignant," Expresso reported, but the consensus was favorable to Churchill. Renato Guttuso rated him among Italian modernists, found the Churchill mountain scene "less ugly" than Hitler's Berchtesgaden. Expresso criticized the latter for its "poor and obstinate spirit," while another, Orfeo Tamburi, rated Churchill "a better than ordinary dilettante."

Everything From World Affairs To Whodunits

Selected Listening for Today—

NO NEED to get bored with your radio today—you'll find good theater, fine music and entertainment aplenty:

Current Events

Representative Wright Patman discusses American fascism. **WINX 12:15 p. m.**

Far Eastern Affairs discussed by Representatives John S. Sheridan and L. F. Sikes of House Military Affairs Committee. **WRC—12:30 p. m.**

LILY

Investigation of War Surplus Property Disposal discussed by Representatives Roger C. Slaughter and Charles Robertson, members of the committee investigating the disposal, and Hugh D. Wise, general counsel for the committee. **WINX—8:30 p. m.**

Sumner Welles talks on the problems of making the peace. **WOL—8:45 p. m.**

Atomic Medicine — scientific drama on latest developments in conversion of atomic energy to medical use. **WOL—9 p. m.**

Drama

Britain's Rex Harrison stars in "Berkeley Square" on Theater Guild of the Air. **WMAL— 10 p. m.**

Music

Joseph Szigeti plays violin concerto with Philadelphia Orchestra. Marion Anderson sings Alto Rhapsody with San Francisco Municipal Chorus and Orchestra. (Recorded.) **WINX—2:05 p. m.**

Maryla Jonas, Polish pianist, in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1. Radio premiere of Manuel Rosenthal's "Musique de Table." Rodzinski and the New York Philharmonic. Dr. Linus Pauling discusses "Molecular Architecture and Medical Progress" during intermission. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Mimi Senzell, Mary Henderson, Martha Lipton and Robert Marshall sing excerpts, from Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier." **WOL—7 p. m.**

Bing Crosby is honored by Paul Whiteman with a program of songs he made famous. **WMAL—8 p. m.**

Variety

NBC Parade of Stars including Fibber McGee and Molly, Burns and Allen, Eddie Cantor, Frank Morgan, James Melton and Benny Goodman. **WRC—4 p. m.**

Bergen and McCarthy are guests on Jack Benny's program. **WRC—7 p. m.**

Lily Pons visits Charlie McCarthy. **WRC—8 p. m.**

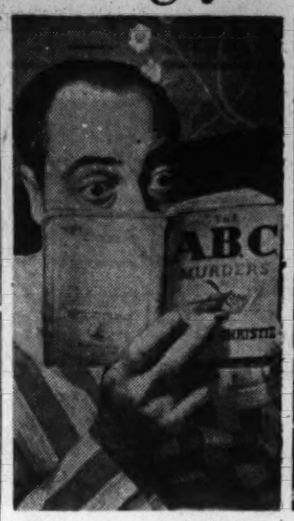
Frank Sinatra is interviewed by Louella Parsons. **WMAL—9:15 p. m.**

Whodunits

"Blood Money" brings "The Shadow" running. **WOL—5 p. m.**

Milton Berle is guest sleuth on "Quick as a Flash." **WOL—5:30 p. m**

"The Case of the Burned Books" is solved by "The Policewoman." **WMAL—9:45 p. m.**



LIKE YOUR CRIME STRAIGHT or in stories? You can share real cases with former New York Policewoman Mary Sullivan every Sunday at 9:45 p. m. (WMAL) or take it in Hercule Poirot doses by Harold Huber in the five-installment Mystery of the Week every night at 7. (WTOP)

Here' New Lineup On Air

NBC's So Flush With Talent That It Needs Two Showcases

SO FLUSH with talent it must, like CBS, display its jewels discreetly in two sections, NBC will "show case" half of its winter season stars this afternoon from 4 to 6 and the others tomorrow night from 10:30 to midnight over WRC.

Red Skelton, Fibber McGee and Molly, George Burns and Gracie Allen, Eddie Cantor, Frank Morgan, Victor Borge, Jack Haley, Gildersleeve, Amos 'n' Andy, Kay Kyser, Ezra Stone, James Melton, Buddy Clark, Robert Merrill, Christopher Lynch, Dennis Day, the Quiz Kids and Lowell Thomas are among those being prettied up for this afternoon.

FIBBER

Lineup for tomorrow night: Jack Benny, Judy Canova, Bob Burns, Parkyakarkus, Ed "Archie" Gardner, Rudy Vallee, Don Ameche, Phil Harris and Alice Faye, Ralph Edwards, Roy Rogers and Jay Josten.

IF you're not too surfeited to care after these two shows, you may be pleased to hear that Wednesday is Bingsday. Crosby's long awaited return to the air is the big program note of the week.

With him for his first broadcast at 10 over WMAL-ABC will be Bob Hope. Lina Romay, Skitch Henderson, the Charioteers and Ken Carpenter will be regularly featured, with John Scott Trotter's Orchestra to back up the "groaning."

Do you have a burning question about the sports world? Leo "The Lip" Durocher has an answer (if not THE answer) to all questions on sports each Monday night at 8:15 over WMAL-ABC. He will not answer the question, "Why did Dem Bums miss the pennant?"

Other recent additions to the air are WRC's "Tin Pan Ballet" weekdays at 1:30 and WOL's "Judy 'n' Jill 'n' Johnny" or "Johnny Desmond Gets Chased Around the Campus of Hubba Hubba College." Presumably for teen-agers, "Judy, etc.," started yesterday at noon.

BURL IVES, ballad singer, who has an ardent following, begins a series Friday at 8 p. m. over WOL-Mutual.

Bill Brundige's "Sports Parade" is now heard at 6:15 p. m. over WOL and Art Brown has taken over the 6:45 p. m. slot. Brown, incidentally, has begun an interview series on his morning show with victims of traffic accidents.

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, October 13, 1946 — Washington — Eastern Standard Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Sunday Prelude, 6-8. News, 7, 8. Tom Glazer, 8:15; Coffee Concert, 8:30.	News, 7, 8. Symphony Hall, 7. Organ Music, 8:05. Air Castles, 8:30. Garden with Beattie, 8:45.	Serenade, 7:30. Sermons in Song, 7:45. Good News, 8. Christ Science, 8:15. Funnies, 8:30. News, 8:55	News, 7, 8 Swing Low, 7:15 Music Parade, 8:05 Baptist Convention (Gov. Arnall), 8:30	Sunrise Symphony, 6. News, 6:30. Pentecostal Church, 7. Bibleway Church, 7:30.	Elder, Michaux, 7:30 Veterans, 8:30 Proudly We Hail, 8:45
9 :00 :15 :30 :45	Coast to Coast On a Bus (Milton Cross) " "	News Story to Order Ranch Boys Waltzes of the World	Young People's Church of the Air Tone Tapestries " "	News; Songs of Faith Bach Choir Of Bethlehem " "	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News; JBC Presents " "	News Roundup Let's Listen D. C. Dateline Labor News Review
10 :00 :15 :30 :45	News Lothrop Stoddard Southernaires "	National Radio Pulpit " " Circle Arrow Show " "	Bible Class " " Voice of Prophecy " "	News; Smoke Rings " " Crown Capers " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " "	Church of the Air " " Invitation to Learning
11 :00 :15 :30 :45	Fine Arts Quartet " " Hour of Faith " "	News Red Feather Man Here's to Veterans Solitaire Time	Bible Institute " " Fourth Presbyterian Church	News; Church Service Calvary Baptist Dr. C. W. Cranford	News and Music Off the Record News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Jordan Wings Over Jordan Salt Lake Tabernacle " "
12 :00 :15 :30 :45	This Week Around the World Modern Manners Hits; News Extra	News Gold Clock Time Our Foreign Policy " "	Pilgrim Hour " " Lutheran Hour " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Is Congress Doing Job Music for Moderns " "	Bing Crosby And Guest Amateurs of 1946 " "	Noontime News Jay Carmody Yours Sincerely " "
1 :00 :15 :30 :45	Johnny Thompson Vignettes Your Washington Redskin Rally	America United " " Chicago Round Table " "	News; Story to Tell Opportunity, USA Singing Sweethearts Drama of Medicine	News; Musical Treasures Choral Favorites " "	" " " News; Super Express Super Express	People's Platform " " Lyman Bryson Howard Smith
2 :00 :15 :30 :45	Redskins vs. N. Y. Giants " " "	Robert Merrill Show " " Harvest of Stars " "	Show Tune Time " " Bill Cunningham Vet Wants to Know	News; Symphony Violin Concerto (Szigeti) Marian Anderson	Meet the Composer " " News; Musical Quiz " "	News Review " " Stradivari Orch. " "
3 :00 :15 :30 :45	" " " " " "	Carmen Cavallero " " One Man's Family " "	Division Diary Your Health Vera Holly Sings " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	Premier Performance " " News; Premier Performance	N. Y. Philharmonic " " " "
4 :00 :15 :30 :45	" " " " Fifth Quarter " "	NBC Parade of Stars " " " " " "	House of Mystery " " True Detective " "	News; Memorable Music " " " "	Music Hall " " News; Tin Pan Alley Happiest Happenings	" " " " Hour of Charm " "
5 :00 :15 :30 :45	Darts for Dough " " Counterspy " "	" " " " " "	The Shadow " " Quick as a Flash " "	News; Sophisticated Rhythm " "	Confidentially Yours School of Rhythm News; Manhattan Mus. George O'Dell Trio	Family Hour " " Jean Sablon News, Wm. Shirer
6 :00 :15 :30 :45	Sunday Eve. Party " " The O'Neills " "	Catholic Hour " " Bob Burns " "	Those Websters " " Nick Carter " "	NEWS ROUNDUP Concert by Eleanor Steber Rene Benedetti	Gospel Tabernacle " " Sports Scores Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriett " " Kate Smith " "
7 :00 :15 :30 :45	Drew Pearson Monday Headlines Sammy Kaye " " ; News	Jack Benny Show " " Phil Harris, Alice Faye	Let's Go To the Opera Show of the Week " "	News; The Philharmonic Hour Mozart's "Magic Flute"	Ave Maria Hour " " D. C. Catholic Hour " "	Gene Autry Show " " Blondie " "
8 :00 :15 :30 :45	Paul Whiteman " " " "	Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy Fred Allen " "	Mediation Board with A. L. Alexander. News Special Investigator Sumner Welles	News; Music of the Americas Congress on the Air " "	Call to Worship " " " " " "	Sam Spade " " Crime Doctor " " ; News
9 :00 :15 :30 :45	Walter Winchell Louella Parsons Jimmy Fidler The Policewoman	Manhattan Merry Go Round American Album Of Familiar Music	Exploring Unknown " " Double or Nothing " "	News; Symphony Hour Bach's Suite No. 2 (Busch Players)	Old-Fashioned Revival Hour " " " "	Hildegarde " " Eddie Bracken Show " "
10 :00 :15 :30 :45	Theater Guild Rex Harrison in "Berkeley Square" " "	Don Ameche " " Meet Me at Parky's " "	Brighter Tomorrow " " Art Brown " "	News; Music by Harry James Sweet Music for Dreaming	Sunday Vespers " " News; Church of God Church of God	Take It or Leave It (Phil Baker) We The People " "
11 :00 :15 :30 :45	News Hour of Dreams Lee Dayton Ray Michael	News, Sports Light Music by Dark The Eternal Light " "	News, Hillman Duke Ellington " " " " ; News	NEWS ROUNDUP Sinfonietta " "	" " " Americans All " " Just Relax	Headlines, Bylines Report from UN Music You Know " "

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The Washington Post Stations

Mrs. Eberson, Stone Capture Bridge Honors

By Marian H. Barre

"EASY as a rocking chair," was J. G. Stone's comment on his winning partnership with Mrs. Frederick Eberson in the mixed pair event at the Lynchburg, Va., tourney last weekend. It was the first time they had played together, Mrs. Eberson recently having moved back to Washington after several years in Pittsburgh.

Other honors for Washington in runner-up team awards went to the foursome of Ralph Webber, David Murray, George Dickerman, and Miller Roberts. "The Docs," McHugh and Gorton, finished third in open pairs.

The local delegation also included Mrs. J. R. Belt, Mrs. William Tidball, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyd, Arthur Helms, Comdr. J. J. Parish, Lewis R. and Lloyd Tubbs.

With a few additions, practically the same line-up is now in Richmond for the Thirteenth Old Dominion Tournament, which closes tonight. This event for several years was played in Alexandria and later in Washington.

Ralph Weber, formerly of Reading, Pa., now is acting as a booster for his home town's annual championships, to open October 18 in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel.

Winter Series Opens

Second master point game of Washington Bridge League's winter series will be played Wednesday evening at Hotel Shoreham. October 2 ten foursomes competed for the league's new challenge cup:

John, Zeve, Stearman and George defeated the Steinbergs and the Rossons. Ashton, Steinbach, Surguy, Hermann won against Parish, Westrich, Newlands, Athey. The team of Schwartz, Vandersluis, Young and Webber defeated Moorman, McGhee, Gorton and McHugh. The fifth match, still officially unreported, resulted in a win for Stone, Tubbs, Stidham and Cotter over Roberts, Cheeks, Helms and Murray.

The pair sections in play the same night produced the following leaders: Mrs. S. Torrence-W. S. Million, Mrs. C. W. Zimmer-Doctor Saxton; Mrs. M. Boschan-Miss Kathleen McNutt; Comdr. and Mrs. W. Poissant. Runners-up were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Vanderslice; Mrs John Coffee-James Sourilas; Mrs. F. Eberson-S. J. Grossman; Mrs. Mary Ruhl-Miss Margaret Fisher.

Euclid's Studio's monthly master-point matinee will be played Saturday at 1 p. m., reservations must be made in advance. Call Columbia 7857.

Instruction Starts

Bridge instructions for intermediate players begin at Thomson School Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw., at 8 p. m., October 17, continuing every Thursday thereafter, under auspices of the D. C. Recreation Department. A duplicate-practice group also plays at the same center every Monday at 8 p. m. Classes for beginners are held at both Roosevelt and Central High Schools. Call Adams 2050.

Met Season Opens Nov. 11

New Opera Is 'All-American'

CORWIN COAUTHORED "THE WARRIOR"

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP).—An American opera, "The Warrior," by Bernard Rogers, Rochester, N. Y., and Norman Corwin, New York, will be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company during its 18-week season to open November 11. The American presentation would be the first since the 1941-42 season, when Gian-Carlo Minotti's "The Island God," was offered.

"The Warrior" is a one act opera based on the Biblical story of Samson and Delilah. Date of its presentation has not been determined.

The Stuff Stars Are Made Of

Eddie Bracken Has New Brag—Ever Notice Canova's Curves?

EDDIE BRACKEN is responsible for more than the comedy that goes into his Sunday night shows over WTOP-CBS. He is the composer of the theme music (which sas no title as yet) and lyricist for two songs which will be introduced tonight at 9:30 p. m.

"I'm So Afraid" was written in collaboration with a young actress, Virginia Welles, and "Thrilling" with Rosalinda, pianist and composer.

EDDIE

Mel Blanc is making records of 25 of the outstanding stooge parts he has played on radio, and the voices of Bugs Bunny, Porky and others which he supplies for cartoon characters. The complete set will be placed in the National Archives.

JUDY CANOVA has been named by Sculptor Chaim Gross, as possessor of the most beautiful shoulders in America. She will pose for a statue by Gross later this year.

Lou Costello has dropped his "I'm a baaad boy" trademark lest it encourage juvenile delinquency!!!

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FRIGHTENS RELATIVES!

Rex Harrison

He's fantastic! American-born Peter Standish shocks his staid English relatives . . . makes 'em quiver and quake when he reveals skeletons in the family closet! Hear his adventures when *Theatre Guild on the Air* brings you the famous drama *Berkeley Square*. Starring *Rex Harrison*.
Sunday WMAL-10 P.M.

UNITED STATES STEEL

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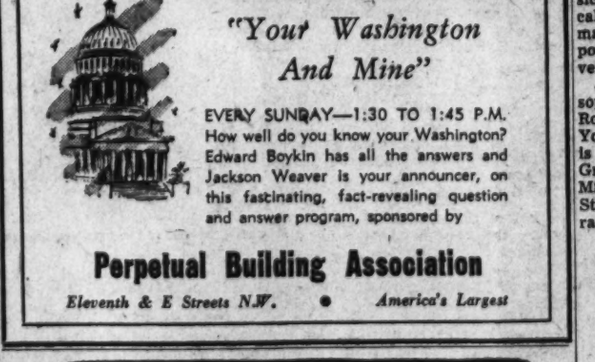
WILKINS "FACTFINDER"
NOW BACK ON OLD TIME
5:45 p.m. — WTOP
THAT IS ALL!
1500 ON YOUR DIAL MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY



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6:30-WTOP

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Pianist Hopes He Can Thank Truman Again

THE man who wrote President Truman "as one pianist to another" last winter, thanking him for attending his concert, is coming back to the Capital Thursday night, October 31.

BORGE

He's Danish-born Victor Borge, who recently initiated his own piano-comedy program over NBC (WRC Monday, 9:30 p. m.) and will direct his own orchestra at Constitution Hall, where last year the Chief Executive, Mrs. Truman, and an enthusiastic audience greeted his two hours of unique piano arrangements with great applause.

Borge, who was hailed as a music prodigy in Copenhagen when he was only 10, won the plaudits of Europe's severest critics before he fled his native country to evade the Nazis. He was graduated from the Conservatory in Copenhagen and also studied under Frieda Lamond and Egon Petri. Borge's father was an eminent violinist who played under Wagner's direction and his mother was a gifted pianist and music teacher.

Tickets for the October 31 concert are available at the Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G st. nw.

listen: news notes from WTOP CBS

Come Eleven

Provided you're the faithful-listener type, this is to call your attention to the fact that as of last night you have been listening to "The Saturday Night Serenade" over CBS for ten years, going on eleven. Columbia's popular week-end musical program which is sponsored by the Pet Milk Company has achieved the unique distinction of having been on the air for 520 consecutive weeks—a record achieved by few radio programs on a major network.

Hollace Shaw

With the exception of the current singing star, soprano Hollace Shaw, all the members of the musical cast have been with the show since the first broadcast in October 1936. Roland Martini, the energetic young producer-director, is still at the helm, and the same goes for Maestro Gus Haenschen, the exponent of a smooth brand of music, sans brass, who was on the podium for the first broadcast. Bill Perry's silvery tenor has also been heard since the beginning and Emil Cote and his "Serenaders" were also on hand for the take-off.

In these changing times, it is pleasant to note that the love of good music doesn't seem to change. One of the happy comments of director Martini is that he has never had to change the show's format because of a waning interest by the listening audience.

★ ★ ★

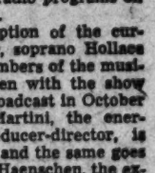
When speaking of things musical, we beg to include "The Vaughn Monroe Show," starring the handsome young baritone and his "most-talked-of-band in the land" which rang up the curtain over WTOP last night at 7:30.

Each week, Monroe plays host to two guest entertainers, featuring vocals as well as instrumental selections, assisted by vocalist Betty Norton and the Moon Maids quintet, comprising Maree Lee, Mary Jo Thomas, Hilda Cunningham, Arline Truax and Kathryne Myatt.

★ ★ ★

Distinctive Strings

Under the direction of Alfredo Antonini, "The Stradivari Orchestra" begins its second week of the fall-winter season on CBS-WTOP this afternoon at 2:30 p.m., bringing you the music you love and remember, played on immortal violins.



Alfredo Antonini

The orchestra, enlarged this season, is one of the most unique in radio. It is the only orchestra in the world with a violin section composed entirely of genuine Stradivari instruments, and the artists of the orchestra rank as some of the finest musicians in concert and radio. Musical fare on the program consists mainly of well-known classics and popular tunes played in a classical vein.

Jean Carlton and Nino Ventura, soprano and tenor vocalists, offer Romberg's poignant "Wanting You" on today's program. Ventura is heard in an additional solo, Grieg's "I Love Thee," and Frank Miller plays one of the few existing Stradivari cellos in a special arrangement of Massenet's "Elegy."

★ ★ ★

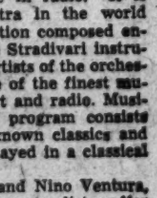
Another welcome addition to the CBS-WTOP musical fold is "Sparkle Time With Meredith Willson," heard Friday nights at 7:30 p.m.

As master-of-ceremonies, the noted composer-conductor draws upon his talents as a humorist and comedian to present a half-hour of well-rounded variety. His guests each week are talented but comparatively unknown performers in music and song, who deserve an opportunity for quick country-wide recognition.

★ ★ ★

Fanfare

Elinor Lee, whose hints to the housewife via her "Home Service Daily" program on WTOP every week-day morn at 9:45 often includes a tip on fashions, furbelows and what-have-you, recently found there's more to flipping a fan than meets the eye.



Elinor Lee

It seems that Elinor's daughter, Kitty Sue, overheard two schoolmates discussing her recently in the classroom.

Said one youngster: "See that little girl over there with the braids?"—pointing to Kitty Sue.

"Yes?" replied the second boy.

"Well, her mother's in radio," said the first boy proudly.

"She is!" was the impressed retort. "What does she do?"

"Well, I don't know," puzzled the first lad. "But her name's Gypsy Rose Lee!"

By NATALIE ROGERS.

Hurricanes Don't Worry Early Birds

Florida All Set for Record Crowd

By James Russell

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 12 (INS).—Miami's palm-fringed boulevards and the hotel-lined streets of neighboring Miami Beach are beginning to take on new life amid mounting indications that the South Florida resort district is in for its greatest tourist season.

The summer lull which began last spring with the closing of horse and dog tracks and the shuttering of seasonal hostelries already has been broken.

The tourist tide ordinarily does not begin to flow until the season is past for Caribbean hurricane threats, such as this week's.

But this year things are decidedly different. Fun-minded vacationists just don't seem to worry about storms.

Vanguard Arrives

The Chamber of Commerce believes the first extended cold spell in the North will send a record swarm of sun-seeking Easterners swarming Florida-ward.

Even now, in October, the advance contingent is beginning to fill rooms in year-round hotels, which, incidentally, did not suffer unduly during the off-season summer months.

Restaurants that closed their doors when the springtime trek to the North left them virtually customer-less are reopening daily and doing a good business. Most of the more elaborate night clubs are still closed, but a number are reportedly planning to open earlier than in previous years.

The swank Roney Plaza, famed for its $40-a-day rooms at the height of the season, opened October 1, a month sooner than usual.

The Florida advertising commission advanced one indication of the probable scope of the 1946-47 season.

Requests Set Records

Figures showed that requests for tourist information, pouring into the commission's Tallahassee office from all over the North American continent, far surpass any previous inquiry total.

Airlines and railways are rearranging schedules to accommodate the expected onrush of vacationists.

Eastern, National and Delta Air Lines all have indicated they will arrange additional flights to Northern and Eastern points.

Five additional trains will run on Florida East Coast and Seaboard routes to Miami.

But the anticipated southward trek won't stop at Miami. Pan American Airways, foreseeing heavy travel to and from Cuba and the Bahamas during the winter, plans to double its flights between Havana and Miami and Nassau and Miami at the height of the season.

Beginning in November, Pan American will run "night club specials" to Havana, taking off from Miami in the early evening and returning in the wee hours of the following morn, thereby affording sightseers a chance to make the rounds of the Cuban hot spots.

A BRAND NEW THRILL for Florida vacationers this year will be "Night Club Special" planes leaving Miami early in the evening bound for Havana and gayety. The big ships will return after closing hours in the Cuban capital, giving tourists a chance to tour the hot spots without needing a hotel room

This 'Hot Potato' Nothing to Shun

Sun Valley, Idaho, Oct. 12.—When this famous resort reopens in December, skiers can quell the cravings of the inner man by lunching at "hot potato" huts on the summits of Dollar and Proctor mountains. Conveniently located, the mountain top cabins give ski enthusiasts a chance to enjoy a hearty lunch without returning to the valley lodges far below.

Cooperative Venture Thrives

Dominican Republic Refuge For 380 Displaced Europeans

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Oct. 12.—In the seaside valley of Sosua, Dominican Republic, 380 refugees from Europe live cooperatively, with stores, factories, dairies, garage, cafe and hotel run by and for refugees. Yet Sosua is sharply divided into two factions—those who want to stay and those who want to go elsewhere, preferably the United States. Not one of the 380 wants to go home.

The colony was begun four months before Pearl Harbor when President Rafael Trujillo gave 25,000 acres as a sanctuary for people fleeing Nazi oppression as an outright gift to the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, generally called Dorsa.

Sosua is primarily agricultural. Everyone farms or works for cooperatives. There are 80 permanent settlers on 57 farmsteads. Each paid $1500 for 75 acres of land, five-room house, cattle and farm tools.

Employ Help

Not all farm work is done by refugees, Dominican laborers can be hired reasonably.

Tractors and farm equipment are bought by Dorsa, which received $2,500,000 from the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee in New York. This year the colony got an appropriation of $217,000, plus an equal amount to take care of 110 new families.

Biggest industry in Sosua is the dairy which produces 2500 pounds of butter per week and more than 1½ tons of cheese. Newest industry is a citronella factory.

Few of the many professional people at Sosua find jobs in line with their talents. A doctor with a degree from University of Vienna works as an ordinary laborer. A Viennese lawyer is manager of the community cheese factory.

The cooperative store, called Colmado, made a 6 per cent profit last year, returning $8 on a $20 share in merchandise. Dorsa is financing the building of five houses at $1500 each.

Social life in Sosua consists mainly of listening to the radio, sipping coffee in a cafe, dancing, movies, a library, an occasional game of basketball, baseball and swimming.

Sosua is a tropical paradise, but has few women. The ratio is three men to every woman.

Famous Cave Is Dedicated As U. S. Park

Dedication of Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, was held during the summer.

WILLIS

Closely cooperating with the National Park Service and the Department of the Interior, Governor Willis of Kentucky set up a big committee on arrangements under the chairmanship of Eugene Stuart, president of the Mammoth Cave National Park Association and Manager of the Louisville Automobile Club.

Preliminary provision for the establishment of Mammoth Cave National Park was made by Congress in 1925, by an act which made similar provision with respect to the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks. The park was authorized the following year. The lands in it were purchased by the State of Kentucky, acting through the Kentucky National Park Commission, assisted by the Mammoth Cave National Park Association. Actual establishment took place July 1, 1941.

Discovered Early

Central feature of the 50,547-acre park is the cave from which it takes its name. Known to white men since before the War of 1812, during which saltpeter for gunpowder was mined from it, Mammoth Cave was a popular resort for more than a century before it became a national park. It contains a historic series of underground passages of which more than 150 miles have been explored, with many extraordinary limestone formations.

One of its most famous features is Echo River, flowing through the cavern more than 360 feet below the surface. Strange blind specimens of fish and insects are found in the blackness of the cave where natural light has never penetrated.

Before the coming of the white man, the cave was used by the Indians. Proof of this prehistoric use lies in the discovery in the cave of several Indian mummies, crude working tools, tree ladders, reed torches and moccasins.

Diaper Special Newest Trick In Air Travel

Los Angeles, Oct. 12 (NYHT).—Latest innovation in air travel is a flying nursery. This will be welcome news to air-minded parents with children who are traveling about this vacation season. Regularly scheduled daily flights between Los Angeles and San Francisco may be the forerunner of similar cross-country flights in the not-too-distant future.

Flying grown-ups attempting to board the midmorning plane are warned that the nursery special gives preference to young fry traveling in this modern manner.

Good Travelers

Experience shows that children, as a rule, are good air travelers. The fact that one passenger out of every 150 is a child testifies to the popularity of this mode of travel. Little wonder, too, since getting children from place to place quickly is one way to forestall the strain of travel and avoid that irritating lack of freedom that makes children fretful.

On the Nursery Special, or Diaper Special as it has been dubbed, every effort is made to make children welcome, comfortable and to keep them happy.

Nurses Trained

Rattles, toys, games, bottles, disposable diapers and special baby food all are standard equipment. Stewardesses who are registered nurses are selected because they have a special skill with children.

A leading pediatrician traveled along on the early flights to observe reactions en route.

U. S. to Save Gotham's Old Castle Clinton

Castle Clinton, historic landmark situated in Battery Park, New York, will become a national monument as soon as title to the structure is vested in the Federal Government in accordance with the bill signed by President Truman. At present Castle Clinton is the property of the City of New York.

BLOOM

The President's signature on the bill, first introduced by Congressman Sol Bloom, brings to a successful climax the long fight by many prominent individuals and organizations to save Castle Clinton from destruction. It had been slated for demolition in connection with the construction of the Battery-Brooklyn vehicular tunnel.

All restoration and development work will be delayed until after the tunnel has been completed. Meanwhile, the City of New York, through Mayor William O'Dwyer, has indicated its willingness to cooperate in protection of the building.

Castle Clinton was famous to generations of Americans as Castle Garden and is intimately associated with growth of the United States. Constructed over a period of years, beginning in 1808, as a fortification for defense of New York Harbor, it served as the military headquarters of the United States Army during the War of 1812.

Seen New Mexico?

'Golden Trails' Open

Santa Fe., N. Mex., Oct. 12.—Fall, in New Mexico, has always had a special attraction. Before the war, all cities located near the mountains conducted an annual motorcade to the high country in tribute to the beauties of nature. While motorcades over the "gold leaf trails" will not be officially resumed until next fall, visitors are encouraged to take these side trips.

There are many outstanding attractions located near the mountains. Near Lincoln National Forest are the world famous Carlsbad Caverns, the great White Sands National Monument, the Bottomless Lakes near Roswell and Ruidoso and Cloudcroft, popular resort areas.

Near the Gila National Forest are found the City of Rocks and Elephant Butte Reservoir; near Cibola National Forest the Indian pueblos of Isleta and Sandia and Sandia ski run.

Nestled in mountain valleys are the Indian cliff dwellings of Bandelier and Puye with ruins of many prehistoric Indian villages.

The traveler fortunate enough to visit New Mexico in the fall also may witness Indian dances, fairs and ceremonials.

Canada Motoring Hits New High

Motor travel to Canada is hitting a new high. Cars going into Canada over 48 hours for the first five months in 1946 numbered 1,086,118, or 32.9 per cent over 1945.

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this is FLORIDA
Look at Florida. You'll see sunny days, fun-filled nights, beautiful flowers, tall pines and graceful palms. You'll see sun-warmed beaches, green fairways, the blue waters of ocean, gulf, lakes and streams. In your picture will be fishing, boating, shuffleboard, tennis, sightseeing, and the scores of other pastimes that pleasantly crowd one glorious, healthful outdoor day after another. You'll see a happy holiday that carries with it the satisfying knowledge that this sunny fun is thoroughly good for you and for your family.
and so is THIS
Look at Florida again. You'll see modern industrial plants that are big business and hundreds of smaller factories; you'll see acres and acres of groves and farms, great herds of dairy and beef cattle and vast stores of raw material—all benefiting by Florida's friendly tax laws and ideal year 'round climate. Plan to come early this winter. Enjoy a grand vacation. And take this second look at Florida, for your opportunity may be here, too.
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THE POST'S BOOKS OF THE WEEK

Gifted Editing Helps Adams

America at High Noon Captured in Paste-Up Album of 1853-93 Era

By Sterling North

Album of American History, 1853-1893. James Truslow Adams, Editor in Chief. Scribner's. 435 pp. $7.50.

HOW should an Elder Historian pass life's golden afternoon? As Charles Beard does, attempting to prove that FDR bombed the unsuspecting Japs at Pearl Harbor? As Carlton Hayes does, appeasing Franco? Or as James Truslow Adams does, cutting out and pasting pictures in historical albums?

JAMES T. ADAMS

Frankly we believe the third approach has more psycho-therapeutic value. When aided by a gifted staff of editors it may even produce very distinguished volumes.

Volume III of this handsome series of albums covers the span 1853 to 1893, which, despite a Civil War, Indian skirmishes, major depressions, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan, carpetbag looting of the South and other unpleasant incidents, now seems to be the Golden Age.

At least in the North and West the postwar era was optimistic because an entire empire was being opened up and settled by the transcontinental railroads.

The wounds of bleeding Kansas were slowly healed, the pony express galloped into the past, the golden spike was driven, a reunited Nation (North and South, East and West) went roaring forward with mechanical inventions and economic prosperity, seldom questioning its methods and motives.

Nearly half of this book is given over to the Civil War and Reconstruction, rich with Brady photographs and drawings from Harper's Weekly. The rest of the volume carries American history up to the Chicago Columbian Exposition and the end of the frontier.

It was an era of hope. And at least for a few hours you can recapture the spirit of America at High Noon—naive but gloriously confident.

Toulouse Lautrec. By Jacques Lassaigne, translated from the French by Mary Chamot. The Hyperion Press. 167 pp. $6.50.

THE reissue of this beautiful volume of reproductions of the paintings and drawings, engravings and poster designs of Toulouse Lautrec may stimulate once more the controversial interest which has helped to widen the artist's audience over the last 50 years.

Unfortunately the biographical and critical sketch by Lassaigne is barely adequate, the translation into the English is unidiomatic, and the many typographical errors of the 1939 edition remain uncorrected. But since the principal value of the book is in the many large and beautiful reproductions in black and white and in color, the text is of relatively minor importance.

A few hours with this volume reaffirms my conviction that Lautrec at least equals and perhaps tops Daumier and Fourain as a bitter satirist. The softer influence of Degas and the purely technical influence of Van Gogh become less important in his work as the ideological aspect emerges.

Too much, perhaps, can be made of the psychological twist which deformity lent to Lautrec's work. But if he did not hate most of the objects of his caustic brush, he at least viewed them with an objectivity so cold and precise that it sometimes seems to be hatred. And certainly his work seldoms shows love or pity.

Enamoured as he seems to have been with Jane Avril, "Le Goulue" and several of the other more spectacular women of the "Moulin Rouge," he adds them to his gallery as a collector might pin up butterflies.

And how often his dwarf's-eye view of humanity was physical as well as psychological! An examination of dozens of these paintings show that the perspective is achieved from an eye not more than four feet from the floor. Highlights, often in green, are beneath chins or on an under-curve of nostrils.

It is, somehow, as frightening as though a completely amoral, utterly knowing child were telling the adults the devastating truth about the world we so fondly imagine is "mature."

The Land and the Well. By Hilda Wernher with Huthi Singh. John Day. 243 pp. $1.75.

NEXT time you take a drink of cold water miraculously on tap, or eat more than one meal in a day, or are treated by anyone as an equal, remember India's teeming millions who would consider your good fortune a miracle.

HILDA WERNHER

Hilda Wernher and Prince Singh have written a deeply moving story of life in the village of Sitapur, where a family of proud but famished Rajputs has lived for countless generations. They have only one desire—a well of their own to help them push back the desert.

They must fight locusts, drought, hail, famine, fever, early death, crushing taxes and their own depleting superstitions to achieve mere subsistence. Yet their lives are filled with dark poetry and religious rites as old as civilization.

I have only one serious criticism of their artistically satisfying novel. It fails even by implication to name the causes for this suffering. Certainly the Indian Potentates and their British allies should not so lightly be forgiven.

The Briefing Room

"For This We Fought," by Stuart Chase (Twentieth Century Fund; $1.)

In this, the last of Chase's six volumes on where America is going, the author reports that, whatever Congressmen may think, the people want steady jobs and an effective U. N.

He favors devices to smooth out the business cycle, a modernized Federal budget, social security and housing for all, at home, and international control and operation of all uranium deposits and refineries.

He writes about these heavy topics with a pleasantly light touch.

"Glass House of Prejudice," by Dorothy W. Baruch (Morrow; $2.50.)

The too many ways in which too many of us too often "let our actions deny our ideals" is the subject of this book, which discusses Christian-white relations with not only the Negro but also the Jew, Mexican and Oriental.

Miss Baruch listed various instances of flagrant injustice in school, shop, neighborhood and armed services, suggests the economic, social and psychological explanations for prejudice, and ends by telling us emphatically not to be so stupid.

A Treasury of Doctor Stories. Edited by Noah D. Fabricant, M. D., and Heinz Werner. Frederick Fell. 493 pp. $3.

As thousands of M.D.'s will find this volume under the tree next Christmas, it is a pleasure to report that the editors have sustained a high literary standard throughout their anthology of 35 pieces—with the two exceptions of Irvin S. Cobb's corny "Speaking of Operations" and Francis Leo Golden's confused "The Testimony of Dr. Farnsworth."

In fact, the literary standard is so high that weary practitioners may be tempted to shove the volume aside in favor of the latest Erle Stanley Gardner.

A Treasury of Grand Opera, edited by Henry W. Simon (Simon & Schuster; $5).

Seven Operas: "Don Giovanni," "Lohengrin," "La Traviati," "Faust," "Aida," "Carmen" and "Pagliacci," comprise Simon's "treasury."

The editor tells the story and discusses the background and music of each one. Albert Sirmay made the adequate piano arrangements; George Mead the translations, much superior to what is found in most libretti and even to what is heard on most stages; and Rafaello Busoni illustrated them in a properly dramatic style. William Steinberg served as music supervisor.

"Powerful Long Ladder," by Owen Dodson (Farrar, Straus; $2.50.)

This Brooklyn-born Negro poet uses verse for various purposes, some of them formal and some deeply felt, in his first published volume; he is at his best when at his simplest, and as spokesman for his race.

"Outdoor Sketching," by Ernest W. Watson (Watson-Guptill; $6.)

Another "how" book by an author with a double knack for telling you and showing you, this is a handy volume with good illustrations and a text to match.

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," by S. L. Clemens, illustrated by Richard Rogers; "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," translated by Edward Fitzgerald, illustrated by Edmund J. Sullivan (Hartsdale House; each $1.50.)

With these and 18 other titles, Hartsdale House inaugurates its series of classics illustrated by popular artists. They are worth the low price.

THIS IS FANNIE HURST and Weegee ,the famous photographer. They are at a buffet supper given in honor of Max White, author of "How I Feed My Friends" (Duell, Sloan & Pearce). The reason Mr. White isn't in the picture is that he is back in the kitchen cooking the supper

No $40 Ceiling for Margery

Author Scraps Budget After 19-G Windfall

By Jane Meegan

THERE'LL be no budgeting this trip for Margery Sharp, the English author of best-selling "Cluny Brown" and "Britannia Mews" who was an honor guest at The Washington Post's first Book and Author Luncheon last Tuesday.

Miss Sharp is in the United States for the first time in seven years, and her visit to Washington was strictly an aside in an October which will be spent reveling in the food and finery of Fifth ave.

She and her husband, Geoffrey Lloyd Castle, a London aeronautical engineer, had decided on a budget of 10 pounds ($40) a day, which was sanctioned by the British Treasury but which didn't give much elbow room for extravagances.

"Twenty-four hours after we arrived, do you know what happened?" Miss Sharp bubbled. "I got $19,000 from the government—a tax refund. Imagine, $19,000 to spend!"

Export Killing

MISS SHARP has made her biggest literary killings in the United States. "Britannia Mews," high on the best-seller lists here, sold only 50,000 copies in England. But this was attributed more to lack of paper than lack of appeal.

Twentieth Century-Fox will produce a movie from it, but without any assistance from the author. She isn't even going out for a visit.

"The only way I would like to mix in would be to produce, direct and do everything," she said. "They tell me that authors are nothing in Hollywood."

She had nothing to do with "Cluny Brown" when it was filmed and her only dramatic fling was a play she wrote, "The Nutmeg Tree," which was produced in the United States under the title, "Lady in Waiting."

Recondite Resource

MISS SHARP is a giggler, a gray-haired, bouncy matron with a streak of scholastic seriousness. Asked what she had been doing lately in England, she replied, "Studying Greek! It isn't a bit of use to me, but it's a resource for my old age."

Talkative about most things, she is silent about her future. "You know," she said, "if you talk about an idea too far ahead something happens to it. It suffers and dies."

By the Associated Press

Acres and Acres Of Economcs

Acres of Antaeus, by Paul Corey. Holt; $2.75.

Down on the farm when times were hard, Jim Buckly and his wife Emily took opposite sides on the ways of solving their problems. Jim favored big-scale organization, but Emily, whose father's acres were threatened with foreclosure, thought the farm was for the farmer, not for the businessman.

Corey has made a briskly moving novel out of the troubles of the man with the hoe with the mortgage, and smoothly worked into it modern economic ideas. But plot and situation seem to be his principal concern, for his characters are largely stock . . . though maybe stock is what we should expect down on the farm.

Bernanos' Rare Gift Glows in Translation

Joy, by Georges Bernanos, translated from the French by Louise Varese (Pantheon; $2.75).

First published in France more than 15 years ago, this fine novel has had to wait too long for an English translation, for it is the work of a writer with an exquisite talent, rare if not unique in our generation, for describing the almost indescribable spirit.

For the priest who is the principal figure in his other two best known novels, Bernanos here substitutes a young girl, Chantal, but two priests are introduced, one a believer and the other not. In the scenes in which they and Chantal talk together, Bernanos gives us something as near to ecstasy as can be created in a mundane black and white.

Chantal is the daughter of a dull and neurotic aspirant to academic honors, and granddaughter of a woman whom we should call "touched," and they have a servant, a Russian, who is evil in the ancient, tragic sense. But the ill ease which they suffer by their own natures is intensified, they complain, by the peculiarly innocent joy which fills Chantal. She is "simple," Abbe Cenabre tells her, and continues: "There are very few simple people. One should say of simplicity what the Jews said of Jehovah: 'No man can see His face and live!' . . . and thereby foretells her fate.

This is a religious novel. It's good as a novel for it moves, has action, creates suspense. And it's even better as a religious novel, for it avoids the usual faults either of sophistication or propaganda, and reproduces, instead, a religious experience.

Whether, like Abbe Chevance, you believe, or like Abbe Cenabre, have lost your faith, you'll be stirred by this story. The translation catches the mood faithfully.

Postwar Pique

Gestapo Has Undset Understandably Upset

By Clip Boutell

HUDSON STRODE came through New York following an eight weeks' trip through Norway, Sweden and Denmark. He was on his way back to the University of Alabama, where he teaches Shakespeare and creative writing.

UNDSET

Professor Strode somehow managed in a very short time to meet nearly everyone of importance in Scandinavia. But the most interesting man he met was Dr. Mogens Fog, professor at the University of Copenhagen, who was a leader of the resistance movement.

Sigrid Undset, the Nobel prize winner, with whom he spent some time at Lillehammer, was still smarting from the insult paid her by the Gestapo, who had made her house into a brothel during the occupation.

Hudson Strode's "The Story of Bermuda" is being issued in a revised edition late this fall by Harcourt, and he hopes to complete "Three Stars to the North," his book on Scandinavia, for publication in the spring of 1948.

Miss Undset, by the way, is currently wrting a history of Norway in English . . .

Nursery Nuance

EMILY HAHN, whose latest book, "China, A to Z," is published next week by Franklin Watts, Inc., with charming illustrations by Howard Baer, writes from Dorset, England, where she is now living with her husband, Maj. Charles Boxer: "When people ask Charles what his wife writes he wants to hand out something hastily so nobody will mention 'China' to Me." He has decided that "China, A to Z,' is about the only safe thing there is."

I can see Charles' point. "China, A to Z," is for children up to 8.

James Pollak, author of "The Golden Egg," recently published by Henry Holt, certainly knows his Hollywood. And his novel, although it could stand some cutting, contains an immense amount of information about the way motion pictures are produced.

He sums up the whole problem of the movie capital in a sentence: ("A promise in Hollywood is good for a week," he says, "if you have a good agent."

The November selection of the Book Find Club will be Margaret Halsey's "Color Blind" . . . Richard Plant, who is currently working on a novel under a Eugene S. Saxton grant for creative writing, has written a parody of book publishing for the November issue of Esquire.

* * * *

Man is always in search of the perfect formula for something. With the alchemists it was the philosophers' stone. With Sir Walter Raleigh it was the Great Cordial, one slug of which finally killed James I. With latter day writers it is the gimmick that makes a story sell to the slick magazines.

Apropos of this, Harry Scherman of the Book-of-the-Month Club told me this yarn about George Cronyn, author of "The Fool of Venus," etc.

Mr. Cronyn, some years ago; decided that he would beat the Saturday Evening Post at its own game. He read hundreds of SEP stories and finally discovered the formula. He wrote a story that met all the requirements and sent it off. Weeks passed, and then it was rejected.

Later, meeting one of the editors, Mr. Cronyn asked why the story was not accepted.

"Oh, that," exclaimed the editor, laughing, "that was the most magnificent satire we had ever read of the Saturday Evening Post story. We all of us enjoyed it, but, of course, we couldn't use it."

Part-Time Bogart

WILLIAM LINDSAY GRESHAM, for all his blood thirsty delight in carnival geeks who bite the heads off live chickens (see Gresham's novel "Nightmare Alley"), admits that he cannot even eat an underdone hamburger. "I'm what my brother calls a mental tough guy," he says . . .

John Steinbeck has just delivered the manuscript of his new book "The Wayward Bus," to the Viking Press. A full-length novel with a California setting, it will be published in 1947 . . . Kenneth Roberts' new novel, "Lydia Bailey," which will be the January selection of the Literary Guild, has already been purchased by Twentieth Century-Fox for a price exceeding $200,000, I hear . . .

"Little Fur Family" by Margaret Wise Brown, illustrated by Garth Williams, which has just been published by Harper's juvenile department, is a curiosity to say the least. Each little book has an actual fur jacket, and Harper's worked two years to get enough fur together for the first printing of 75,000 copies . . .

New Book Club

THE History Book Club, Inc., which will distribute books relating to the American scene exclusively, is the latest comer in the mail order field. The board of editors will include Bernard DeVoto as chairman, and J. Frank Dobie, Randolph G. Adams, Arthur M. Schlesinger, jr., and Stewart H. Holbrook. The club hopes to send out its first selection next February.

Mr. Holbrook's latest book, "The Lost Men of American History," is being published October 22 by Macmillan. He is the author of, among other works, that uniquely delightful biography of Ethan Allen, and he tells me that his next will be a history of the Monon Route.

Russell Is Given The Bird, and Well

Nancy Bruff, author of "The Manatee," has bought back her publicity contract from Russell Birdwell. The contract, frequently reported to be a $50,000 document, proved eventually to be for $10,000.

Miss Bruff says: "Mr. Birdwell has no further financial interest in my works, past, present or future." She explains: "I feel that I have had enough personal publicity. In the future I am going to let my books and poems speak for themselves." (AP).

Wearing Scarlet Trunks . . .

Welles' Sunday Punch Reserved for Byrnes

By W. C. Rogers

Where Are We Heading? By Sumner Welles (Harper; $3).

NOTING that the end of World War II has proved less effective than was hoped in diminishing the chances for WWIII, Welles asks where we slipped, and whether we can recover.

In a stout, exhausting survey of the four corners of the globe, he investigates United States relations within this hemisphere and abroad. Wherever he looks he sees Red in the background: Russia, entering his account on the first page, stays there to the last.

Roosevelt, he says, worked specifically to solve the United States-Soviet problem, and had good reason to expect success . . . and Welles, too, is certain his former chief's goal is possible, for he speaks of "the insane delusion that democracy and Communism cannot simultaneously exist."

Since FDR's death, however, we have been losing ground fast. The reason, in Welles' opinion, is

SUMNER WELLES
. . . stout study

that we have not been as "tough" with Russia as would be justified by the fact of joint adherence by the two powers to the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the Yalta agreement. We have failed to insist, he complains, upon the right of peoples to a government of their own choice, upon sovereign equality for all nations, and upon free elections in central and eastern Europe.

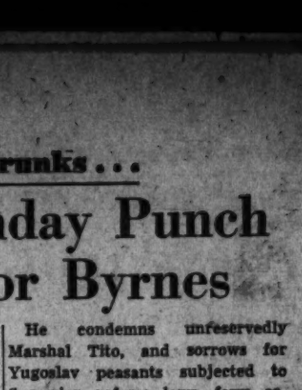
Suspicious of "foggy-minded liberals," he condones more than he blames Peron of Argentina, the Nationalist government in China, and the British course in Greece . . . by which Americans, who once fought to rid themselves of a king, have been led to rejoice because the Greeks voted for one.

He condemns unreservedly Marshal Tito, and sorrows for Yugoslav peasants subjected to "agrarian reform laws, farm cooperatives . . . and ceiling prices."

Stalin, he fears, takes advantage of America's very evident relief at getting out of uniform; Stalin's eventual successors, possibly aggressive army leaders, might take even greater advantage of us.

But perhaps Welles' severest criticism is pointed at Truman and Byrnes, and the way Washington "has blown now hot, now cold." First we "appease" Russia, he charges, and then stand up to her. He would have us "firm upon great issues, conciliatory on minor issues," and rests his hope on the United Nations.

SECRETS ENTRUSTED TO A FEW



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Lincoln

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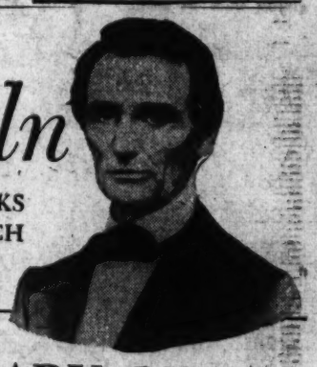

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She's Discarded 3 Kings

Rewrite Girl Flora's Just a Pawn of Fate

By W. G. Rogers

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP).—Flora Armytage, diminutive, red-haired English-born author of that smoothly written novel, "Sebastian," keeps her pretty nose to the grindstone 24 hours a day. She holds a job at the British Information Service here and devotes nights and weekends to fiction.

Her rich, polished prose comes, she says, because "I rewrite and rewrite and rewrite." That helps explain why she already has spent six years on her next novel, now

FLORA ARMYTAGE
. . . Rewrite, rewrite, rewrite

two thirds complete, about the legendary Lawrence of Arabia.

A young life so soberly consecrated to work would seem likely to be dull, yet it has been filled curiously with odd chance and coincidence.

Though "Sebastian" is about a revolution, the closest she ever came to one was in Vera Cruz, where a revolt broke out the day after she left. Though it reads like a deep-South American tale, she never has been farther south than Mexico and Cuba. Though she wrote the first chapter because she needed a composition for a class at Rice Institute, Houston, it received so much praise that she nursed it along until it grew into a novel. Though she sold it through an agent, he happened to send it to Doubleday, the only New York publisher with whom she had had any contact, and that on entirely unrelated matters.

Though in Houston she asked for a roundtrip ticket to New York, the railway office misunderstood and made out a one-way ticket. Though she planned to stay here two weeks, she has stayed two years. Though she went to the British Information Service only to find a London address, she was offered a job.

Finally, in order to become an American citizen, she renounced allegiance to three kings: George V on her first papers, Edward VIII on her second and George VI on her last.

Even the Lingo Hews to Story Of 101 Ranch

Fabulous Empire: Col. Zack Miller's Story, by Fred Gipson (Houghton Mifflin; $3).

A Wild West show turned into a Wild West story, with guns popping, Indians biting the dust and bad men taking it right between the eyes . . . that's Gipson's lively biography of the Miller Brothers and account of their 101 Ranch.

Three adventurous boys, Zack, George and Joe, after staging successful shows in the Chicago Coliseum and Madison Square Garden, packed up in wagons and took to the road.

Joe died of carbon monoxide in a closed garage in 1927 when the circus was in a bad fix financially; George was killed in an auto accident two years later. Zack was probably the most colorful, anyway.

His father got him into a couple of schools, but he got himself out when he started to pick up $25 or $50 a day trading mules between classes. His real teachers were Indians and hard-riding foremen.

He carried a gun for business in his early days, for looks in the middle years, for business again in old age when creditors swarmed over the sprawling empire in the Cherokee Strip.

Like his father, who on $1000 could clear $90,000, he ran $1700 invested in mules in the Boer War up to $75,000.

Bandits and rustlers were almost as common on the road as on the ranch. Two paying customers once shot each other to death in the middle of a performance.

Gipson writes the clipped lingo of the range. You who once were thrilled by the Millers' Indians and yip-yipping cowboys will enjoy this book; your children won't know what it's all about.

That Fuehrer Cribbed From Hornblower

Lord Hornblower. By C. S. Forester. Little Brown. 318 pp. $2.50.

The indestructible Horatio Hornblower who, with a little help from Lord Nelson and other minor seagoing British characters, managed to keep the Royal Navy afloat and victorious for so many years, is back again.

In the present volume which, incidentally, is being distributed by the Literary Guild, Hornblower is recalled from sick leave in London in the fall of 1813. His assignment: to recapture the brig Flame and her mutinous crew who have threatened to go over to the French at Le Havre.

It is a tricky problem, but good old Horatio solves it. Within an astonishingly short time he has fought a battle at sea, outwitted the mutineers, taken three prizes and sunk two enemy vessels.

Next, almost single-handed, he captures Le Havre by methods later to be adopted by the Germans in Norway. For all this, a grateful sovereign elevates him to a peerage. Then tiring of the legitimate caresses of his wife, Lady Barbara, sister to the Duke of Wellington, Horatio joins a former mistress, the Vicomtesse de Gracy, and leads a maquis band after Napoleon's escape from Elba.

Finally, you may be surprised to learn that the Batle of Waterloo was fought just to save Hornblower from death on a charge of piracy.—CLIP BOUTELL.

'Night Fire's' Embers Worth The Digging

Night Fire, by Edward Kimbrough (Rinehart; $2.75).

MISSISSIPPI, blown off the map in Pat Frank's "Mr. Adam," is back with us in this novel by a native of that State.

Ashby Pelham, the planter's son, who lives in the house with the Corinthian columns; Temp, a Negro on his place; Laurel, beautiful and modern; "Turkey" Littlepage, the sheriff, who hates the entire black race; Uncle Ephe and a few others are the characters, usually interesting if not always credible.

The Negro, "Turkey" charges, made passes at a girl. Temp in fact, being over 60, was trying to discipline his daughter, claims Ashby's father, who is hiding the hunted man.

Exhorting Ashby to uphold the Pelham tradition, which is all dash and breakneck, foolhardy bravery, father tells him to steal Temp away to safety. Though he starts out valiantly, with Temp cowering in the back of the car, he stops at Miss Miranda's for a snifter and the special fixings that go with it in her house. Though she too is a Pelham, she has discarded the tradition and is building up a legend to the effect that, though she rents rooms to young and pretty girls, she runs a highly respectable place; she is the Miss Miranda of the house, not the madam.

If you can forgive the improbabilities with which the story gets under way, you can read on with increasing pleasure, Mississippi's best men and her worst tangle excitingly, with white supremacy and political and business prizes at stake.

But Kimbrough overdoes it. Forgetting that one straw breaks the camel's back, he piles on a bale; but the camel's back is broken.

Author's Family Tree Is Fruitful

Where do authors get names for their characters? Some thumb the phone book. One writer filled in with the names of near relatives and, when the book was accepted, forgot and left them in.

Edward Kimbrough, author of "Night Fire," says he made up some of his and took others from family histories, published histories, neighborhood stories and living Negroes. Among them are "Turkey" Littlepage, Temp, Bevo Banes, Aunt Parthenia, Sandy and Ashby Pelham.

"Turkey" was the hero of a story Kimbrough heard on one of his jaunts through his native Mississippi; it was applied to a man who had a pendulous growth on his neck.

Temp is the abbreviation of Temptation, and was originally the name of a girl. She had two sisters, Sin and Redemption.

Among Lee's lieutenants were an Ashby and a Pelham. Aunt Parthenia and young Sandy, or Alexander in the original, were drawn from Kimbrough family histories.—(AP).

J. B. PRIESTLY
. . . Not quite credible

Priestley Finds False Appeal in Good Old Days

Bright Day, by J. B. Priestley (Harper; $2.50).

Two ages are considered in this novel, before and after our last big wars, and in the opinion of Gregory Dawson, film writer who tells the story, they are as far apart as east and west, the twain that never shall meet.

Gregory has run off to a little Cornwall hotel to do a Hollywood script, and there he encounters Lord and Lady Harndean. When Gregory was a boy in Bruddersford, they were the Nixeys. They remind him of the Alingtons—father, mother, three daughters, two sons.

The happy Alingtons were the ideals of his youth. The girls were beautiful, the boys brilliant, the father a man who believed business should not interfere with family life, music, holidays, and in general the better things.

Viewed in retrospect it's a sweet picture: the leisure, the interest in culture, the indifference to vulgar riches. It's the good old days at their best.

Contrasted with them, the mid-century seems empty or bogus. The boys once so full of promise have been killed off, manufactured amusements replace the warm and friendly arguments, picnics, charades and musical evenings which occupied the more self-reliant people of the past.

But as we discover at the end memory was not so dependable. Some hard facts spoil the pretty picture, and the promise of a misunderstood yesterday was really no greater than the promise of today. It's a hoary idea, and a sentimental one, and you may not find it any more credible than I do, but Priestley expresses it most appealingly.—W. G. ROGERS.

North Offers New Verb for O'Neill Title

Continued from Page 3

Electra"; here is none of the felicity of phrase and delightful humor of "Ah Wilderness." Here is nothing save a long-winded, prosaic symposium of garrulous inebriates on a classic bender.

Stranger's Return

ACTUALLY the plot is a rather inept variation on Jerome K. Jerome's sentimental "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Jerome's English boarding house becomes in the O'Neill play a New York flophouse and dive of the year 1912. Jerome's shining Stranger who works a miracle on all the inmates becomes in O'Neill a curious murderer-messiah who has come to bring peace to as distinguished a collection of Wobblies, anarchists, remittance men, procurers and prostitutes as ever haunted a Raines Law Hotel.

But Hickey in his Barabbas-Jesus role must certainly go down in the history of the drama as one of the most unlikely catalytic agents who ever attempted chemically to alter a bar full of bums. That he fails to accomplish much except to drive a particularly distasteful young man to suicide, gives the climax an air of reality.

Truth Talked Under

O'NEILL'S one undeniable truth is that most of us live by our illusions, a dream-world that only the iceman Death can quick-freeze for posterity.

But this idea, which might have produced the "cleansing through terror" which Aristotle demanded in tragedy, is lost actually in verbiage and indecision. The playwright who is as eager to escape reality as any of the characters in the play leaves us with the completely defeatist message—stay drunk and nurse your pipe dreams.

More than 100 pages could easily be cut from this boring and repetitious script.

Judging entirely from the printed version of the play I am tempted to say of "The Iceman Cometh" that the action draggeth, the dialogue reeketh and the play stinketh.

There's Still A Good Book In Old Nap

"Tell Your Sons," by Willa Gibbs. Farrar, Straus & Co., 525 pp. $3.)

Adding one more volume to the thousands already written about the Little Corsican necessarily places the author in a difficult position from the standpoint of criticism. But Miss Gibbs has met the challenge.

Her novel, although it is her first, has sound research behind it, remarkable technical facility and a high degree of readability. If she leans a little too heavily on the legend of Napoleon's hypnotic personality, it at least produces tension and suspense.

Much more interesting is the analysis of Napoleon's political and social aims. Miss Gibbs presents her hero (and he is one to her, although she ends on a moral note) as a genuinely liberal progressive thinker, forced by the stupidity and reaction of his time to make the end justify the means.

The span of the novel is some 17 years, from the Egyptian campaign to the eve of Waterloo.

Worth dozens of historical novels which will probably outsell it two to one.

Carnage Sires A Placid Tale

The Crater's Edge, by Stephen Bagnall. Morrow. $2.

Simon, an English soldier, finds himself propped up in the edge of a bomb crater, with sounds of the attack receding in the distance. Unable to discover the nature of his wound, he cannot determine, at first, whether it is serious.

But he is unafraid of death, he assures himself, and in a contented frame of mind reviews salient incidents in his life. He recalls his deep affection for a French boy, his affair with Celia, his profound love for Elizabeth whom he first met when she, 11 years his junior, was only 8. The love of these people for him has been lesser, or more impermanent, than his love for them, and he reflects that he might love God without God loving him at all. The book ends as he turns to prayer.

The novel is short, the form and substance familiar, but the author gives his theme a fresh and sincere treatment and writes simply and persuasively. It is an unusually placid story to come out of such a strenuous war.

Best-Sellers

FICTION

1. "The Hucksters," by Frederic Wakeman (Rinehart).
2. "This Side of Innocence," by Taylor Caldwell (Scribner's).
3. "Rhabark," by H.Allen Smith (Doubleday).
4. "The Salem Frigate," by John Jenkins (Doubleday).
5. "The Sudden Guest," by Christopher La Farge (Coward-McCann).
6. "Hotel Berenmann," by Ludwig Bemelmans (Viking).

NON-FICTION

1. "Peace of Mind," by Joshua Loth Liebman (Simon & Schuster).
2. "The Boy and I," by Betty MacDonald (Lippincott).
3. "I Choose Freedom," by Victor Kravchenko (Scribner's).
4. "As He Saw It," by Elliott Roosevelt (Duell, Sloan & Pearce).
5. "The Great Globe Itself," by William C. Bullitt (Scribner's).
6. "Brandeis: A Free Man's Life," by Alpheus Thomas Mason (Viking).

O'Neill's Bums Incarnated by A Great Cast

Continued from Page 3

editor of a once powerful Anarchist press; the erstwhile proprietor of a Negro gambling house, and the craven son who has turned his mother, leader of the "Free Woman" movement, in to the law for money.

They draw from the bottle the only diluted courage they can muster to drag out the moral and spiritual death that is their life.

As the play opens they are belligerently enjoying the miserable contentment of awaiting one Theodore Hickman, "Hickey," hardware's supersalesman, who always turns up to be the life of the party and foot the bill for Harry's birthday celebration. But it is a strangely altered and depressing Hickey who finally puts in his appearance.

He has found a strange peace and no longer touches a drop. Even his habitual "gag" about having left his wife at home "waiting for the iceman" no longer holds any zest for him. His whole thought now is to emancipate his pals from their hopeless illusions of latent power that never can be brought back to life, and reconcile them to the desperate realities by which they are faced. That way alone lies peace.

Unwillingly submitting to Hickey's persuasive arguments, each is panic-stricken by the prospect of impact with the outside world. Their old friend has become the deathshead at the feast.

When it is wrung from him in one of the longest speeches of recent years in the modern theater that peace came to him through the commission of a crime for which the chair is the only penalty, the "iceman" emerges as Death.

Poetic—and Profane

THE final curtain descends upon a scene of revivified renewal of the birthday party, with Harry's rotgut booze the panacea for all the ills of life's stark realities.

This grim and relatively simple exploration of fundamentals is unfolded with a mastery of character, contrasts and dramatic color that is both poetic and profane. Never has more blistering speech been more appropriately and inoffensively employed to give verisimilitude to the tortures that beset life's castoffs and roll humanity's dregs.

Ever one to hold the conventions of the theater in high disdain, O'Neill has wrotten "The Iceman Cometh" in four long acts requiring something over four hours of playing time. The full effect O'Neill has achieved, it seems to me, could not be managed in less.

Of physical action in the accepted sense, there is virtually none. For the greater part, the characters sit virtually motionless, yet under Eddie Dowling's superb direction an impression of tremendous vitality and movement is created.

This must be attributed in no small part, too, to the extraordinary caliber of the cast, each member of which contributes a virtuoso performance.

Flamboyant Portrait

NO RECENT stage has seen a finer encompassment of character, chameleon mood and comically philosophical humor than is embodied in Dudley Digges' pathetically flamboyant portrait of that doddering shell of a man, Harry Hope—so named with exquisite irony.

Carl Benton Reid, last seen in Washington a season or two ago in the title role of "Life With Father," threads the four acts with one of the play's most productive veins of authoritative portrayal as the defecting anarchist whose eagerness for death is not so acute as he pretends, and Nicholas Joy assumes full stature in the role of the "Limey" officer no longer an heroic figure in the eyes of his countrymen—or anyone else.

E. G. Marshall, the Harvard Law grad; John Marriott, whose presence gives opportunity for a touch of argument for racial tolerance; Frank Tweddell, Russell Collins, Leo Shalzel are others who hold the standard high.

James Barton's Hickey is a revelation of that veteran actor's capability. His 16-minute speech in the fourth act is manipulated with such deftness and variety as to make his assignment to the part one of the play's most conspicuous assets.

Tom Pedi, as the uniquely robustious bartender, and Ruth Gilbert, Jeanne Cagney and Marcella Markham, as the members of his "stable," inearnadine the drama with its most inflammatory passages—and its most raucously laughable.

As a framework for all this, Robert Edmond Jones has contrived a back room and bar that completely catches the drab spirit of a play that will make O'Neill a topic of animated discussion for months to come.

The Record Player

By Paul Hume

HERBERT: MELODIES. Dorothy Kirsten, soprano, with chorus and orchestra under Russ Case. Victor 1069. $3.85. Kiss Me Again, Romany Life, A Kiss in the Dark, Sweetheart Waltz and others. Here is the best album of vocal Victor Herbert in a long time. Dorothy Kirsten has a beautiful voice, which she uses intelligently. Her diction is clear and she sings the songs straight, in the sense that she does not over-sentimentalize them. The chorus joins her in one or two songs but there is plenty of variety in the presentation. The orchestra is smooth, well handled. I could wish that Miss Kirsten had chosen to imitate Rosa Ponselle's singing of Kiss Me Again, at least insofar as she is able, for Ponselle made the song greater than it actually is by the beauty of her soft singing. Nevertheless this album sounds attractive throughout, with good solid high C's and a high D from the soloist, in the Romany Life. Engineering and surfaces satisfactory.

KIRSTEN

RUSSIAN SONGS: Nightingale; also Song of the Tachanka. General Platoff Don Cossack Chorus, directed by Nicholas Kostrukoff, with M. Dedovitch, tenor. Victor 11-9220. Again the Gen. Platoff Don Cossacks show themselves a fine chorus, singing with clarity and accuracy in brilliant fashion. The Nightingale here is not one of the familiar Russian songs by this title, but is one of the most beautiful I have heard, while the "machine-gun" song on the other side is stunning masculine music done with a spectacular flair.

OFFENBACH: Barcarolle; also: Romberg: Faithfully Yours. Sigmund Romberg and orchestra. Victor 11-9222. Why orchestras play the Barcarolle from Offenbach's Tales of Hoffman I do not know. Only when sung by a pair of singers (preferably one male and one female) does it lose any of its tendencies toward insipidness. Romberg's arrangement, which consists of juicing it up more than Offenbach felt necessary, does not help. On the other hand, his own music must be considered authentic in performance, being his own brain-child. It is whatever you expect in Romberg, which is your own guide to buying or not buying.

SPECIAL NOTE to Those Interested in Buying Older Albums Unobtainable for a Long Time and Now Being Replaced on the Shelves: There are a number of truly great recordings which have been out of print during the war years, which are now appearing generally. It is the intent of this columnist to review one such album each week, as long as they continue to return in sufficient volume and provided they are worthy of comment. They are of such caliber as to make their inclusion in any fine collection close to imperative.

Our first such set is the album of songs by Gabriel Faure, sung by Charles Panzera. Victor 478. $5.85. There are those who consider the songs of Faure the greatest to come from France. Whether they are or must share that honor with the songs of Debussy, they are certainly among the most beautiful in the world and no man sings them more beautifully than Charles Panzera, French baritone celebrated for his artistic and vocal perfection in French opera and such other works as Schumann's Dichterliebe. With the intelligent and masterly accompaniment of his wife, Panzera includes the cycles, "L'horizon chimerique" and "La bonne chanson," as well as En sourdine and Au cimetiere, in a representative collection. Nothing could be more perfect in every way than this outstanding set. It is to Victor's credit that they have again made it available.

CHILDREN'S CORNER. Columbia enlists Gene Kelly, who displays an enviable lightness and sense of humor in his telling of such favorite stories as Peter Rabbit and The Little Red Hen, with clever musical backgrounds. Albums J-MJ-30, and J-MJ-27, each at $1.25. Both fine for coming generation.

FRIML: Ma Belle: also, Traditional Spanish: Juanita. Robert Merrill, baritone, with Spitalny orchestra. Victor 10-1239. 75 cents. This is a beautiful baritone voice, with plenty stuff for these songs. Merrill does Juanita without dragging it and the Friml sounds all right, too. I still object to the orchestra's sounding as if there had never been a sugar shortage, but I guess Mr. Spitalny knows his business better than I do.

SONGSTRESS JO STAFFORD

THE WHISPERING DINAH
. . . distaff dillies make news in discs

Bill Gottlieb's Swing Session

Bing Switches to Baby Stuff—And Voice Becomes 'the Baton'

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Having conquered all in their field except each other, Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra have spread out into everything from horse racing to politics. Even when they're back on records, they seem intent on trying new things.

Bing, for example, has been changing his accompanists from the usual John Scott Trotter band to Eddie Condon, Eddie Heywood and, most recently, the Les Paul trio. This last amalgamation has turned out very nicely. Paul, who plays a guitar much like that of Frenchman Django Reinhart, fills in behind the Groaner on "Gotta Get Me Somebody To Love" and "Pretending."

Bing's most out-of-the-ordinary innovations are: (1) a kiddie album with Orson Welles of Oscar Wilde's fairy tale, "The Happy Prince" (Decca). Bing doesn't sing on this but speaks the part of the Prince. Orson acts as narrator. (2) Bing's singing to Jascha Heifetz's fiddle on "Lullaby"!

Sinatra, who was just separated from his wife, has cropped up with the strangest record gimmick of all. In a forthcoming Columbia album, he will turn *conductor*. The Voice becomes the Baton for a set of new compositions by Alec Wilder, brilliant music experimentalist. More about this later.

Record Briefs

Cab Calloway (Columbia) continues to startle me with his frantic world-selling. His wild, flexible voice, looping like a roller coaster, puts sock in a coupling of "Hey Now, Hey Now" and "I Got a Gal Named Nettie." . . . Comes Christmas and a little publicity—and Bobby Doyle's smooth voice will earn the Signature singer a large line-up of bobby-sox on his fireplace mantle.

Only the lateness of his entry into the battle of the baritones could keep his passing of "You Keep Coming Back Like a Song" and "And Then It's Heaven" from being a hit. Bobby couples with Monica Lewis and Ray Block's orchestra on "Two Sleepy People" and "Why Does It Get So Late?"

Biggest sellers from among last week's record crop are sure to be discs featuring gal vocalists. There's Dinah Shore's revival of Jose Padilla's "Who'll Buy My Violets?" (Victor). Musically, there are even more kicks from Peggy Lee, thanks in large part to husband Dave Barbour's backing on "It's All Over Now" and "Aren't You Kinda Glad We Did?" (Capitol). On the latter, Peggy succeeds in out-whispering Dinah on a theme that calls for whispering.

Sisters Winners

Decca's Andrews Sisters boot home a pair of winners with the aid of Eddie Heywood's orchestra: "A Man is a Brother to a Mule" and "House of Blue Lights." In a quite different feminine vein is

RIVALS STRIKE NEW NOTES
. . . beat all except each other

robust voiced Sister Rosetta Tharpe, who shouts with feeling on a religious theme, "Two Little Fishes and Five Loaves of Bread" (Decca).

Other distaff dillies: Jo Stafford's "The Things We Did Last Summer" (Capitol); Helen Forrest's "Somewhere In the Night" (Decca); Marie Greene's "To Each His Own "(Signature); Ella Mae Morse's "Got The Merry Ha! Ha!" (Capitol).

Week's top jazz side is Stan Kenton's "Intermission Riff" (Capitol), sparked by a terrific guitar-bass beat. Husky voiced June Christy sings well on platter-mate, "It's a Pity to Say Good Nite."

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Arlington Dates Set

Music Outlook Bright As Symphony Starts; Noted Choirs Coming

WITH two touring choirs scheduled next month, three recitals today and the opening of the National Symphony Orchestra this week indications point to a season packed with first class musical fare.

Dame Myra Hess, English pianist, will be soloist at the opening symphony concert in Constitution Hall Wednesday night. Dame Myra, given her title for outstanding contributions to morale during the war, will play the Beethoven Concerto No. 4 in G major. Tickets can be purchased only with a series subscription. Hans Kindler will direct the orchestra.

PIANIST LEAH EFFENBACH
... to appear here Friday

Young Capital Pianist Comes Home to Play

LEAH EFFENBACH, one of the musical products of which Washington is proud, will give a piano recital Friday night in Lisner Auditorium. Her program will be the second in a new series of Friday night concerts sponsored by Margaret Walters and Daniel Tuthill of New York.

Although Miss Effenbach now lives in New York, her roots are so deep in Washington music circles that her friends still think of her as a Washingtonian. She was born here, graduated from Eastern High School and received all of her early piano training from local teachers.

Won Scholarships

Further training came from Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore and from the Juilliard Graduate School of Music in New York. She studied at both schools on scholarships.

During the war, Miss Effenbach spent a year playing for troops in the Southwest Pacific and prior to that she toured South America, Canada and the United States. She gave the first Washington performance of the Prokofieff Concerto with the National Symphony Orchestra in 1942.

'First Family'

The Effenbach family has been called Washington's "First Musical Family." Shirley Effenbach, Leah's younger sister, was graduated from De Paul University in Chicago last year and was appointed to the faculty as a piano instructor. An elder sister, Gertrude Effenbach, is well known here as a pianist, teacher and critic for the Musical Courier.

Set for November

WASHINGTON will have its first chance to hear Father Flanagan's "Boys Town" choir November 8 in Constitution Hall. The 135-voice organization includes boys ranging from 12 to 18. Tickets can be purchased at C. C. Cappel's Concert Bureau.

Washington Federation of Churches will bring the Westminster Choir to Constitution Hall November 13. This is the fortieth anniversary of the 40-voice choir, which has given more than 10,000 performances here and abroad.

Another November highlight will be the first concert of the season by Arlington Civic Symphony Friday, November 1, in Washington-Lee High School. This performance will be the first in four. Others are scheduled January 10, March 14 and May 16.

The symphony, conducted by Van Lier Lanning, is sponsored by Arlington Civic Symphony Association, has increased from 40 to 75 musicians. The work of the American composer, Ludwig Diehn, "Introduction and Allegro," will have its world premiere at the first concert.

Sundays Busy

NEXT Sunday at 4 p. m. Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey will open her fourteenth season at Constitution Hall with Artur Rubinstein, Polish pianist, playing works of Beethoven, Brahms, Chopin and others.

Today's musical offerings include three piano recitals:

Beatrice Kenigson, at the Phillips Memorial Gallery, 5 p. m.

Miska Merson, 8 p. m., at National Gallery of Art, with works of Haydn, Liszt, Debussy, Bartok and Chopin.

Willa Semple, at 8:30 p. m., Jewish Community Center, 16th and Q sts. nw.

Tito Guizar, who won fame in Hollywood as a singer and guitarist, will appear in Lisner Auditorium Tuesday night, accompanied by 20 entertainers who will sing and play both popular and classical music.

Franklin B. Charles will direct the Soldiers' Home Symphonette in concerts Thursday and Saturday at 5:30 p. m. in Stanley Hall.

Marguerite Brice, Bethesda Naval Hospital Chapel organist, will appear in a recital at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow at the Covenant Presbyterian Church.

Washington Society Opens Its Annual Exhibition at National Museum

Fall Flurry of Art Shows Spotlights U. S., Foreign Work

By Jane Watson Crane

HEAD BY SAFORCADA, TOP, AND CASTAGNA STREET SCENE
... husband-wife team from Argentina, at Pan American Union

AFTER a quiet summer, the fall art season opens in Washington with a burst of activity. Local work is shown in the fifty-sixth annual show of Society of Washington Artists, which opened October 9 at the National Museum, and more group shows are to follow. The calendar also includes several foreign exhibits and shows from out of town.

Charles Seymour, jr., reestablished as curator of sculpture at the National Gallery after several years' absence with the War Department, has prepared an exhibition of sculpture, drawings and prints by the French artist, Rodin, which will be on view until December 12.

Caresse Crosby, just back from Europe, reopened her gallery this week with paintings of "The Temptation of St. Anthony," result of a competition for a work to be featured in Technicolor in the motion picture, "Bel Ami or the History of a Scoundrel," based on the Guy de Maupassant novel.

In town this week is Sir Kenneth Clark, former director of the National Gallery of London, who will lecture at the National Gallery this afternoon on "Fifteenth Century Portraiture."

VISITORS also include the Spanish artist, Joan Junyer, whose oils and sketches for ballet now are on view at the Whyte Gallery, and the Argentine husband and wife team, Rodolfo Catagna and Hemilce Saforcada, whose paintings and prints have been featured at Pan American Union.

A political refugee, Junyer, quiet, modest, sincere and an indefatigable worker, has made great strides since he came to the United States five years ago. He already has contributed some original and progressive ideas to ballet design and his experiments are just beginning.

It is a pity the Junyer show at the Whyte Gallery does not include models shown previously at the Museum of Modern Art. These would give the visitor a much clearer idea as to what the most recent sketches were all about. Junyer is a painter who thinks primarily in the round and his costume designs are conceived in relation to the human figure and dance movements.

Perhaps the most obvious example is his use of horizontal lines on costumes of those whose movements are mainly circular, vertical for those whose action is up and down. The costumes are, in fact, so designed that the "actual volume of the body appears to change as dancers move about."

Designs Own Ballet

In his newer work the conventional idea of scenery is eliminated altogether. Against severely simple backgrounds he aims to make use of the electricians' lights and shadows to accentuate the sculptural effect. Abstract forms in color are also used as foils for the performers.

The first real test of Junyer's innovations will come this spring in New York, when the Ballet Society will present "Minotaur," his new ballet. Two tempera designs for this work are included in the present exhibition.

Also shown are several oils and a series of earlier ballet designs, more or less conventional. Among these are scenery and costumes for "The Night of St. John," based on a summer festival in the Pyrenees, and popular folklore, which includes many pagan features. This ballet, to have been performed in London by Col. de Basil's Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, was interrupted by the war. The striking black and white backdrop designed for "The Cuckold's Fair," a variation on Garcia Lorca's poem, was not used by this company in New York in 1944. It is one of the outstanding exhibits here.

Couples Not Unusual

THERE are several husband and wife teams among Latin American artists—Mexico's Diego and Frida Rivera perhaps the best known. Argentina's Rodolfo Castagna is a painter of landscapes and portraits in oils, his wife a printmaker of considerable stature. Both have official positions as art teachers, their present visit the result of a scholarship granted Castagna by the National Cultural Mission of Buenos Aires.

The work of both is in European tradition, Italian the predominating influence. Although less rounded and graceful, Saforcada's debt to Botticelli is apparent in her heads and figures. Even her series of school scenes, contemporary in subject, is romantic and traditional.

While Castagna's canvases are sometimes spacious to the point of emptiness, this cannot be said of his "Roofs in the Rain," a city view reminiscent of John Sloan's earlier Manhattan paintings. It could be New York in its more homely aspects as seen from a skyscraper or, equally well, Buenos Aires.

SPANISH REFUGEE JOAN JUNYER WITH BALLET SKETCH
... his work now on display at Whyte Gallery

Organizations Open Year

'Show Boat's' Joe to Sing Here After Triumph on Broadway

KENNETH SPENCER, bass baritone who will sing here Monday night, October 21, comes to Washington from a triumphal performance as Joe in the current Broadway revival of "Show Boat."

The 34-year-old artist who sings spirituals, ballads and arias in five languages will appear in Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church under sponsorship of the National Alliance of Postal Employes.

SPENCER

Following in the footsteps of Jules Bledsoe and Paul Robeson, whose interpretations of "Ol' Man River" have won repeated acclaim, was no easy task for Spencer, but New York critics dubbed him a "magnificent successor" to them.

For a boy who literally had to "sing for his supper" from childhood, earning every penny he paid for music lessons, Spencer has come a long way. The great Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, paved the way for a scholarship at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester and Spencer was on his way.

Tickets may be obtained at the church, from Phyllis Wheatley, YWCA, 9th and Rhode Island ave., nw., the Annex, 1719 13th st. nw., and at Walthom Tailors, 11th and U sts. nw.

Club Dates Set

FRIDAY Morning Music Club will open its sixty-first season with a special recital by Howard Mitchel, first cellist and assistant conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, at 11:30 a. m., November 15, in Barker Hall, 17th and K sts., nw.

Regular programs are presented by active members each Friday during the season. Auditions will be held at 10:30 a. m. Friday, October 25, in Barker Hall. Prospective singers may contact Mary Apple (AD. 2361.)

Lovette Choral Club has started Monday night rehearsals at the Thomson Community Center, 12th and L sts. nw. Women wishing to join will be auditioned at the Center at 7:30 p. m. each Monday by Eva Whitford Lovette, club director.

More Music Notes

Mme. Alba Rosa Vietor has joined the faculty of the Columbia School of Music at 2000 N st. nw. as director of music standards and head of the violin section.

Pasquale Tallarico of the Peabody Conservatory will resume local piano instruction each Wednesday at the Holland Piano Studios, 2 Dupont Circle.

Virginia Louise Holland has reopened her piano studios at 2 Dupont Circle, with enlarged facilities and an additional instructor, Miss Mary Morton.

Eaton in Lead In '46 Divan Chess Contest

By Willard Mutchler

V. L. Eaton leads the field after two rounds of Washington Chess Divan's championship fray, with wins over H. Underwood and Col. J. D. Matheson. M. C. Stark drew with G. S. Thomas and beat H. Berliner, who defeated W. F. Gray. Oscar Shapiro conquered H. E. Singleton. L. Pozarek bowed to Singleton, but trounced Gray. Colonel Matheson drew with V. Perlo. Thomas beat Underwood.

In Class B-1, W. K. Kirsher, J. E. Wier, W. Burko, A. B. C. Graves and F. G. Vosburgh won, respectively, from W. Squire, A. Stein, A. C. Watson, B. W. Holmes and S. C. Marshall. Class B-2 victors were V. Mirabile, W. B. Groves, H. B. Wobus and L. B. Thomas, whose respective victims were F. W. F. Gleason, Miss M. G. Sewall, H. Dalland and J. S. Carpenter.

A tandem rapid tourney, also featured at the divan, resulted:

Pairing	W.
D. H. Mugridge and N. P. Wiggington	5
M. E. Kurts and E. F. Ouredsik	5
S. S. Wagman and H. B. Wobus	4½
R. W. Holmes and A. S. Keller	4½
C. F. Siewske and W. K. Kirsher	4
W. F. Gray and A. C. Watson	4
F. G. Vosburgh and S. C. Marshall	3
Lt. Comdr. J. U. Dunker and V. Mirabile	1
A. Stein and J. S. Carpenter	0

The regular annual tournaments also are in progress at Federal Chess Club, where youthful Champion Hans Berliner recently won a speed tourney as indicated:

Player	W.	Player	W.
H. Berliner	10	G. S. Thomas	5
E. Nash	9	L. Kerstrom	5
S. Naidel	8	H. B. Richardson	4
H. Allman	7½	J. Welch	2½
C. H. Pastilnik	7	V. Mirabile	1½
C. James	5½	Dr. Zucker	1

United States Chess Federation at long last is publishing its own official organ, a newspaper entitled Chess Life. Editor Montgomery Major aims to keep the Nation's chess players currently informed on all items of sectional, national and international importance. The paper appears twice each month. Subscriptions at $2 may be obtained from E. I. Treend, 12869 Strathmoor ave., Detroit 27, Mich.

The Washington Philatelist

Emphasis on Investment Irks Those Who Collect as Hobby

By William M. Stuart

THAT rare items always command good prices has been shown in recent auctions of United States stamps. Much is printed about the upward trend of prices of certain United States stamps, such as Pilgrim tercentenary, White Plains miniature sheet, the Pony Express issue of 1940, and Graf Zeppelins, 1930 and 1933 and many writers stress the investment angle. Suggestions that this is the time to sell, as well as the most advantageous time to buy, does not appeal to many philatelists, who feel too much emphasis is put on the investment and not enough on the collecting angle.

Ever since the outbreak of war prices have been on the upgrade, purchases mostly being made by those having sufficient money to deal in stamps for investment only.

To remind collectors that this issue is too low or that item too high hampers philately and has a tendency to indorse investment and destroy the real meaning of collecting. Sooner or later the owner of a collection built for the sole purpose of making money will lose the enjoyment derived from a delightful hobby.

Dead Letter Sale

The dead letter sale conducted by the Washington Postoffice will be held Wednesday evening, November 20, at 8 o'clock, in Room 3083, City Postoffice. There are hundreds of stamps, covers and coins and many are unusual and good material. An exhibit of the lots is scheduled Tuesday evening, November 19, from 7 to 10 o'clock, in Room 3083 and on the day of sale from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. The catalogue will be ready for distribution within a short time.

The total number of covers of the new 5-cent air mail stamp and

NEW RUSSIAN STAMP

5-cent embossed stamped envelope canceled in Washington on September 25 was 396,669. There were 909,661 stamps sold for $45,483.05 and 101,391 envelopes for $5,389.42, a total of $50,872.47. The first printing order of the 5-cent air mail stamp called for 165 million, with 44 million of the 5-cent envelope. An additional printing of 130 million of the adhesive stamp has also been ordered.

New Issues Out

Russia has issued a new adhesive in green, 30-kopeck value, to honor the "All Russian Parade of the Physical Culturalists." Design shows parade of athletes with leader bearing Soviet banner, followed by a group holding aloft a medallion portrait of Premier Stalin, along with massed flags.

Syria has overprinted four stamps to honor the Eighth Arab Medical Congress in August and Mexico has issued five postage and four air mails commemorating the 400th anniversary of the founding of the city of Zacatecas.

Bulgaria has brought out an issue of 11 new stamps commemorating the part the army played in the defeat of Germany. Guatemala has a new air mail stamp, a 10-centavo.

Child Portrait Display Opens, Trois Exhibits

CAPITAL art notes:

Edith McCartney's pastel portraits, particularly of children, are well known in Washington, where she has lived and worked for many years. Examples of her work are currently on view at the Arts Club, where they will remain until October 18.

Also shown at the Arts Club is a series of water colors by Gustav Trois, a young Washington artist recently back from overseas and out of the Army. While in the armed forces his murals, sketches, and paintings were exhibited abroad. Some of his wartime work also was shown at the Arts Club here during 1944-45.

Corcoran Gallery of Art has announced the jury of selection for the forthcoming exhibition of work of "Artists of Washington and Vicinity" to be held in the Gallery beginning November 30. Chairman is Joseph T. Frazer, jr., secretary of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; others, Thomas C. Colt, jr., director of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, and Macgill James, assistant of the National Gallery of Art. Artists wishing to enter should submit entry forms not later than November 4. An entry fee of 50 cents for each item will be applied toward expenses of the exhibition.

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, Constitution ave. at 6th st. Prints from the Addie Burr Clarke collection. Recent additions to Rosenwald print collection. Rodin sculpture, drawings and prints, 10 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 10.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, Constitution ave. at 10th st. National collection of fine arts. Fifty-sixth annual exhibition Society of Washington Artists. Division of Geographic Arts: Prints by Will Barnet. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and prints by Whistler. Open daily, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Prints and water colors from Mexico. Open weekdays, 9 to 4:30; Monday, 12 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Purchased paintings by artists of Washington and vicinity. Open weekdays, 11 to 6; Monday, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 7.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Fennell National Exhibition of Prints. Open weekdays, 9 to 9; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 8th and K sts. nw. Water colors by Louise Danforth. Open Monday through Friday, 9 to 9.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 K st. nw. Pastels by Edith McCarthy. Water colors by Gustav Trois.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY. Student work.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ART GALLERY, Massachusetts and Nebraska aves. Work by students and local artists.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1526 Connecticut ave. Stencil color prints.

BARNET-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. John Brown Series and other paintings by Jacob Lawrence. Weekdays from 9 to 10 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 9.

CARESSE CROSBY GALLERY, 1606 20th st. nw. Paintings of Temptation of St. Anthony. Bel Ami International Competition.

Youth Stars

Choral, Band Units Open Busy Season

THE spotlight will shine on three young musicians when Chamber Music Guild opens its seventh season at 8:30 p. m. October 23 in the new ballroom, Shoreham Hotel.

WEBSTER

They are Phyllis Hoyland, 17, soprano, of Washington; Kenneth Bordon, 16, violinist, of New York, and Doris Webster, 6, pianist, of Fredericksburg, Va., winners of the 1945-46 guild auditions.

Opening of the winter music season finds many choral societies and orchestras readying programs for Washington music lovers. Two governmental orchestras—the Postoffice Department and Department of Agriculture—again will play. The former has begun rehearsals.

First rehearsal for the Agriculture aggregation will take place tomorrow, 8 p. m., in Agriculture Auditorium, South Building. According to Dr. Walter Bauer, director, most of the musical work will be conducted by Rowland Roberts.

Rehearsals are being held each Tuesday by Washington Choral Society for the first of three concerts, to be presented at Constitution Hall November 8. Louis Potter is conductor-director. Irene Marlik, Hungarian pianist, will make her American debut at the first program.

Handel's "Messiah" will be presented December 17. Tickets are available at Snow Concert Bureau, 1108 G st. nw.

Choirs to Appear

A SPECIAL Christmas program will be presented by the Affiliated Westminster Choirs of Washington in Constitution Hall December 2.

Both the United States Army Band and the Soldiers' Home Symphonette will give concerts this week.

Army Band engagements:

Tuesday—Dance orchestra will entertain at a dinner of the Second Army Advisory Committee, Mayflower Hotel, 6:45 p. m.

Wednesday—Capt. Hugh Curry will lead the band in a broadcast over Station WWDC, 8 to 8:30 p. m.

Friday—"Division Diary" will be broadcast from Fort Myer over Mutual, 11:30 a. m. to 12 noon.

Saturday—Fort Myer personnel dance, Hop Hall.

Sunday—Memorial services in honor of the Army Nurse Corps at Arlington Cemetery, 3 p. m.

Lillian Harmon Burke, after a summer studying piano and harmony, has reopened her studio at 5004 5th st. nw.

Minnie Volkmann has been appointed director-soloist of the Concordia E. and R. Lutheran Church.

C. C. Cappel's *Concert Bureau* now is located in the Record Shop at The Hecht Co. His attractions for the coming season include the Boston, Baltimore and San Francisco Orchestras, Father Flanagan's Boys' Town Choir, the General Platov Don Cossack Chorus, Rosario and Antonio Dancers, Martha Graham Dancers, Trudi Schoop Comic Ballet, and four distinguished recitalists: Lily Pons, Alexander Brailovski, Zino Francescatti and Alec Templeton.

Stamps

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COLLOSAL BARGAIN: $2 and $5 postage stamps, St. Vincent, Montserrat, Aden, Somalia, Tangier, etc. 10c to approval applicants. CLARK, Box 544, Muskegon, Mich.

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ACROSS
1 Excusable
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16 Thin worsted fabric
22 Native of S. American country
23 Angry
24 Equalizer
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147 Gaze askance
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152 Questioner
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161 Growing old
162 Repeats
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165 Female forbear

DOWN
1 Penetrable
2 Conversion into steel
3 Steering post attached to tiller
4 Unbranched antler
5 Short poems
6 Inventor of dynamite
7 Idiom of Ibn Saud
8 Growing in pairs
9 Youth
10 Follow
11 Feather
12 Eighteenth century Bolognese painter
13 Tear
14 Devoured
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19 Belief that all men will be saved
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108 Mildness
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114 Paddle
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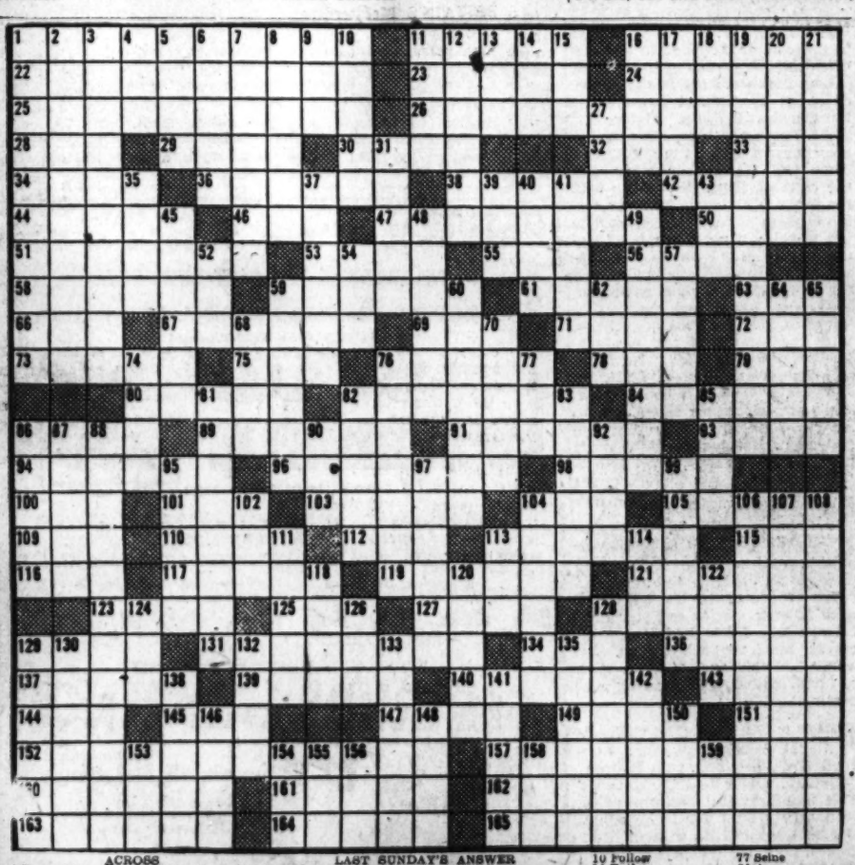
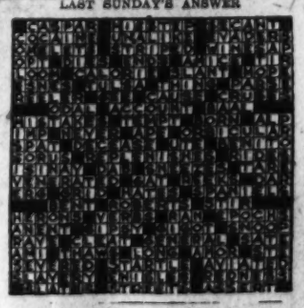
126 Appendage
128 Divided
129 Church singers
130 Small finch
132 River in Spain
133 Be the property of
135 Ancient Italian wine
138 Narrow strip
141 Macaw
142 Elderly women
146 Sea eagle
148 Units of work
150 Encircled
153 Roof finial
154 Aeriform fluid
155 Gone by
156 Useful metal
158 Japanese coin
159 Household sod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